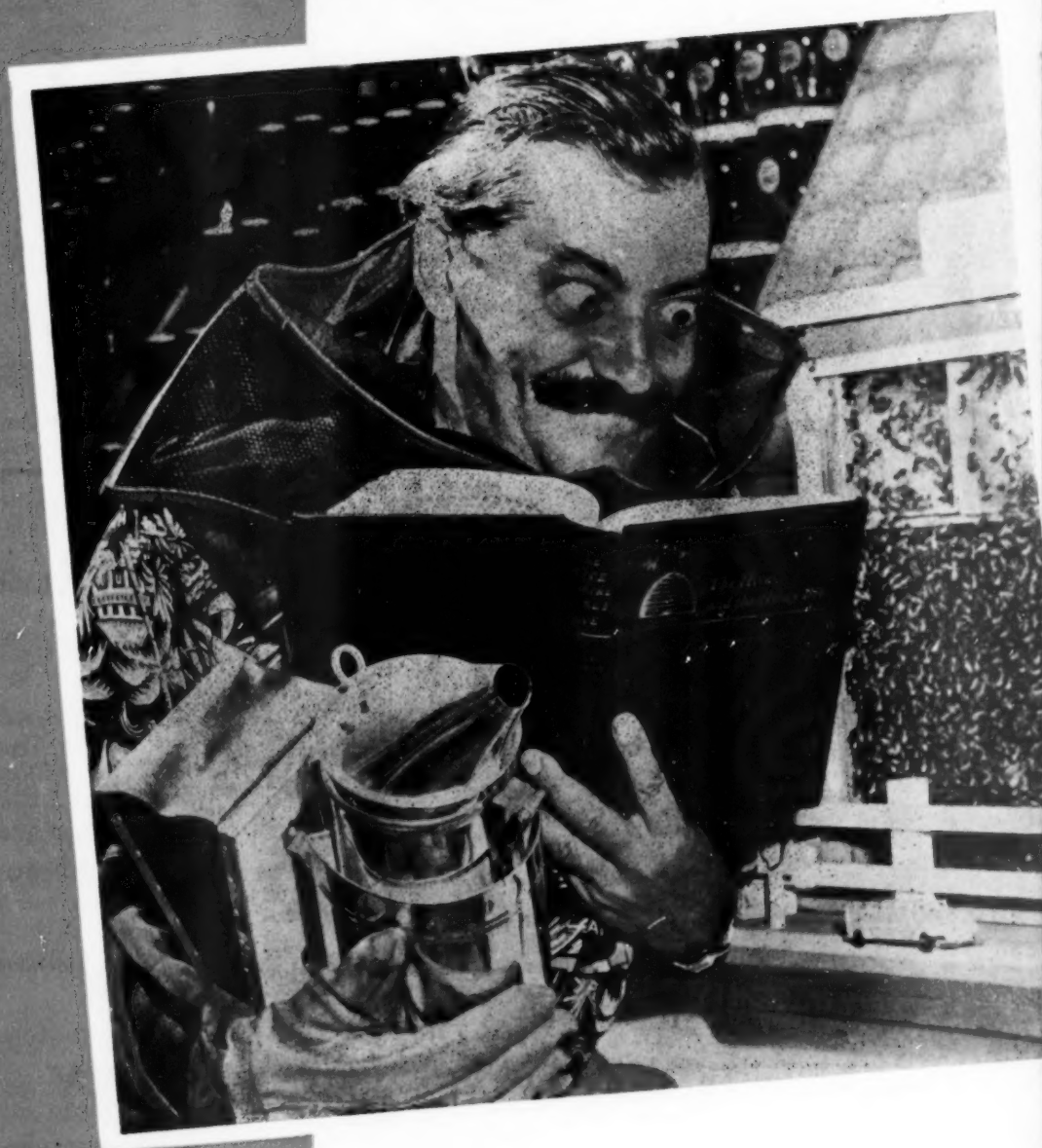


AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



1953

MAY

Volume 93, No. 5

"Something Extra—"



like the extra value in Lewis -
Dadant bee supplies...like the
Lewis Beeware Twins.

The I-V Cover with its insulating qualities The Lev-L-Drain Bottom that levels your hive yet drains out surplus moisture They work together to improve the health and comfort of your bees. Any of our dealers will be happy to tell you all about them.

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2-lb. pkg. with queen	\$2.75
any number	
3-lb. pkg. with queen	3.75
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QUEENS—any number	.60

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Dovetails correct—
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Large stock for prompt
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The quality, service and reliability we offer is backed by over 45 years' experience. We guarantee prompt shipment, safe delivery by express and complete satisfaction. Health certificate on all shipments.

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2-lbs. w./q.	\$3.50	\$3.25	\$3.00
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Queens	1.25	1.15	1.10

For larger packages add \$1.00 per lb.

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100 up	1.25	3.25 4.25 5.25

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\$1.50	Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
1.50	
1.50	



Add 25c for packages with Dadant's Starline Hybrid queens. After July 1, Italian queens \$1.00 each. Starline queens \$1.25 each. We guarantee safe arrival, health certificate and prompt service. Our queens are reared under my personal supervision, our aim is **QUALITY NOT QUANTITY**

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Very best quality queens
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2-pound pkg. with queen \$2.20
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Quantity	Queens	2-lb. pkg. w/queen	3-lb. pkg. w/queen
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50 & up	1.05	3.35	4.35

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Package bees are usually shipped express
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Package Bees

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Maximum production is most easily
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help you make money. Superior bees
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YOU WILL LIKE IT

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More than fifty from Quebec visited the beekeeping section at Cornell University. The group included six district apiary inspectors. Dr. E. J. Dyce (behind banner) entertained with historical equipment, labor saving devices, and honey handling machinery.

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THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

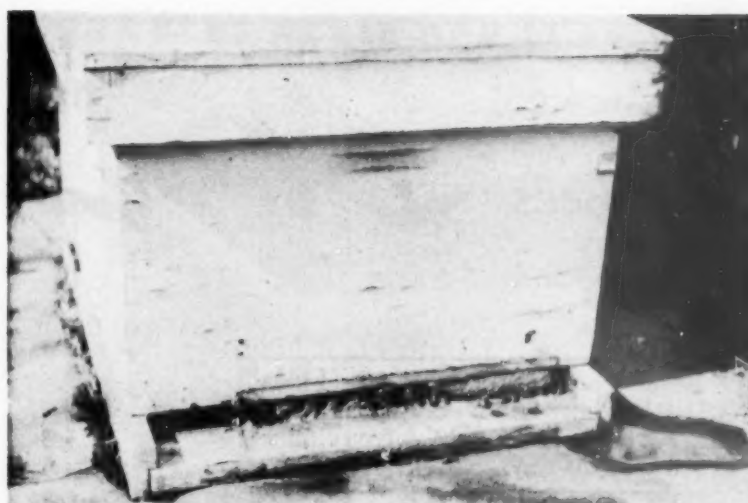
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Curtains—of propolis and beeswax. Of course, Caucasians! One of the best races, if this habit could be reduced by breeding. In some ways better than Italians but not available except from a few breeders.

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OUR COVER PICTURE

Jerry Colonna, the old bee culturist, bones up on how to wring an extra pound of honey out of his winged friends. The noted film-radio comedian was a featured attraction at the Illinois Centennial State Fair. (Courtesy Illinois State Fair)

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For Small Beekeepers
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Queens — 90c

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3-lb. pkg. w. q. 4.65 4.40

Extra queens 1.90 1.10 1.00
10% books the order. Balance 10 days before shipping date.

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The leading Rabbit Farming Magazine. Explains the growing meat rabbit industry. Non-fancy. Est. 1931. 8 years \$2.00; 1 year \$1.00; Sample dime.

American Rabbit Journal
Dept. B. Warrenton, Missouri

Northern California Italian Package Bees and Queens

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Old Reliable Italian Bees

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58 Years With the Bees



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1-24	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$3.75	\$4.75	\$5.75
25-9990	2.65	3.65	4.65	5.65
100 up85	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55

(For Queenless packages deduct price of queens)

All of our queens in our packages, or individual queen orders, are SELECT QUALITY. The culls we DESTROY. Only queens we would use in our own apiaries do we cage for shipment. Queens' wings clipped FREE OF CHARGE on request.

Safe arrival and satisfaction we guarantee on everything we ship, whether packages or queens. All orders filled PROMPTLY. We have NO DISEASE. A HEALTH CERTIFICATE and directions telling how to handle accompany all shipments.

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Remember: Thousands of strong colonies and thousands of queen yard nuclei enable us to give you PROMPT and DEPENDABLE SERVICE.

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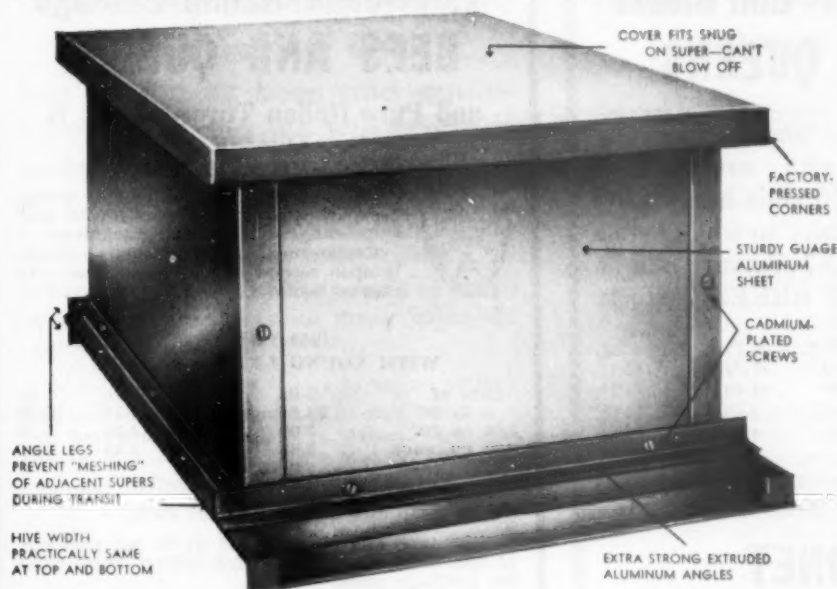
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YOUR BEES NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD—IF THEY'RE IN UNI-TEMP ALUMINUM HIVES



Instinct is strong, but the craving for comfort is stronger. Since the UNI-TEMP ALUMINUM HIVE REFLECTS UP TO 95% OF THE SUN'S HEAT, is it surprising if your bees forget their instinct to swarm and just decide to stay in their cool, cool UNI-TEMP ALUMINUM HIVES? After all, what hole in a tree—or what wooden hive, for that matter—could possibly be as COOL as a UNI-TEMP ALUMINUM HIVE? (Or as warm in winter?)

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(IN GREATER
ATLANTA)

HAPEVILLE, GA.

BOOSTER PACKAGES and QUEENS

The regular package season will soon be over and we will have lots of good, young bees. Better get a few queenless packages to boost those weak colonies. We will also have lots of good queens at reduced prices.

ITALIANS — CAUCASIANS — HYBRIDS

PRICES TO MAY 20						PRICES AFTER MAY 20					
	Queens	2-lb. & qn.	3-lb. & qn.	4-lb. & qn.	5-lb. & qn.		Queens	2-lb. & qn.	3-lb. & qn.	4-lb. & qn.	5-lb. & qn.
1 - 24	\$1.25	\$3.75	\$4.75	\$5.75	\$6.75	1 - 24	\$.75	\$3.00	\$3.75	\$4.50	\$5.25
25 - 99	1.15	3.50	4.45	5.40	6.35	25 - 99	.70	2.85	3.55	4.25	4.90
100-499	1.05	3.25	4.15	5.05	5.95	100 up	.65	2.75	3.40	4.00	4.60
(Tested Queens — \$2.00 each)						Tested Queen — \$1.50 each					

Queens Postpaid - Airmailed and/or Clipped - No Extra Cost

Queenless Package—deduct price of Queen. Packages F.O.B. Shipping Point

THE STOVER APIARIES

MAYHEW, MISSISSIPPI

Package Bees . . "Gulf Breeze" ITALIAN QUEENS

Check every colony and replace any inferior queen with our "GULF BREEZE" Italians. Your honey crop depends on your queens, so why gamble on questionable stock? Be sure and be safe by using "GULF BREEZE" stock.

Quantity	Queens	2-lb. Pkg.	3-lb. Pkg.	4-lb. Pkg.
		W. Q.	W. Q.	W. Q.
1-24	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$4.40	\$5.40
24-99	.95	3.35	4.25	5.25
100-500	.90	3.25	4.15	5.15

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BEE COMPANY**

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Queens



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Replacement or refund made promptly upon receipt of bad order from your express agent.

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1 to 29	\$3.25	\$4.00	\$4.75	\$5.50
30 to 100	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25
100 up, each	2.80	3.50	4.25	5.00

Tested queens \$2.00 each.

Untested queens \$1.00 each.

For introduced queen add \$1.00 per package. If queenless bees are wanted deduct \$1.00 from the package price.

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KELLEY ISLAND stock queens grown on our own bee farm and rushed out daily from Clarkson by air mail. We will have thousands of extra queens in May, so try us on your rush orders.

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25-99	1.00 prepaid air mail
100 and up	.95 prepaid air mail

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MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

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The bees we offer were developed on Kelleys Island, Ohio, through Government assistance and will hereafter be known as Island Hybrids.

Orders should be addressed to us and placed as early as possible since many dates are booked to capacity.

	1 to 25	26 up
2-lb. bees with Hybrid queen	\$3.50 each	3.25 each
3-lb. bees with Hybrid queen	4.50 each	4.25 each
Hybrid queens	1.50 each	1.40 each

Regular queens deduct 25c from above prices per package.

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Moultrie, Ga.

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HIGH QUALITY

and

GUARANTEED SATISFACTION

IS

OUR MOTTO FOR '53



Reg. U.S.
Pat. Off.

1953 PRICE LIST

PACKAGES:	1-24	25-99	100 up
2 lb.	\$3.50	\$3.30	\$3.10
3 lb.	4.40	4.20	4.00
4 lb.	5.30	5.10	4.90

QUEENS:	1-24	25 up
Common Stock	\$1.10	\$1.00
Dadant's Starline Hybrids	1.50	1.40
Tested Queens	2.20	2.00

Puett's Special Loose-Queen Package:

Containing a tested queen and her own bees \$5.40

Add twenty-five cents to any package with which you desire a STARLINE queen.

Deduct one dollar for QUEENLESS Package.

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"Where Satisfaction Is a Certainty"

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BEE Supplies

Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation

Chrysler's All-Welded Excluders

All Sizes Honey Containers

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7,500
Colonies

YORK'S PACKAGE BEES and QUEENS for 1953

Quality and Service

Your Choice of Two Outstanding Strains:

Quality Bred Dadant's Starline
Hybrids—Quality Bred Italians

The Preference of Leading Honey
Producers



Reg. U.S.
Pat. Off.

PACKAGES WITH ITALIAN QUEENS

Quantity	1-24	25-99	100 up
2-lb. pkg.	\$3.75	\$3.50	\$3.25
3-lb. pkg.	4.75	4.50	4.25
4-lb. pkg.	5.75	5.50	5.25
5-lb. pkg.	6.75	6.50	6.25
Extra Queen	1.30	1.20	1.10

Queenless packages deduct \$1.00 per package. Tested queens add \$1.00 each extra. Above prices are for/or with our regular line Italians. For DADANT'S STARLINE HYBRIDS add 25c additional to above prices.

Shipment by express, parcel post, or your truck. Detailed information available. Book your order now without delay and have your bees shipped when wanted.

YORK BEE COMPANY

Jesup, Georgia, U. S. A.

(The Universal Apiaries)

ALL AROUND THE BEE YARD

by G. H. Cale

Spring in the Midwest is later than usual. I measure the timing of the season by the bloom of red bud. Most years the beautiful reddish pink blossoms appear, in some stage or other, by the 25th of April. Some years the buds are not quite open then; others the bloom is just out; and occasionally the blossoms have started to drop their petals at this date and the small green leaves have appeared. This time, from appearances, the buds will not even be showing April 25. So by this measure, it is a late season.

Our surprisingly misguided weather brought back winter for a week after fruit bloom was ready to come out. A blizzard with cold down to 25 degrees ruined much fruit. The bees were set back too, since colony activity stopped almost completely and the stimulus of the fruit bloom was reduced considerably. Even dandelions look as though they had made a mistake and the yellow heads are tight. One extreme often follows another and the delay may be more than made up the other way around soon.

The two-queen plan I have been following works out well on paper but not so well in the bee yard. At first we thought that the second queen could be introduced on the brood of each colony, set above a separator, in April. This year there was not enough brood, and queens had to be stored in reservoirs. Also the best kind of a colony for two-queen handling is one that has wintered in two hive bodies and a super. Previous to establishing the second queen, the hive should be reversed and remain that way for two weeks. The super is then on the bottom board; the former top body is next to the super and the former bottom body is on top. After a couple weeks, the top body

is set back on the super, and the bottom body (originally the top one) is set off on its own bottom and provided with its own cover. After five days, examination will show eggs where the queen is and then a second queen can be given to the queenless part. After the flow is on for a week or so, the two bodies of brood are set back together and supers added at the top.

It works too, when you have colonies so equipped. But I don't—yet. Some have a hive with two shallow supers for winter; some have one super. Those with one super do not fit into this management; those with two sometimes do by separating the super with brood for the second queen. Few, however, are brood supers; mostly honey.

Since the winter was warm, the bees could be expected to use more stores than they do when winter keeps them tight. To date, however, the number of colonies needing feed is low. Yet the amount of brood is higher than it usually is. Doesn't make sense. May is likely to bring many colonies to such a low point in the reserve of stores that feeding will be heavy just before the beginning of the honey-flow.

Rain or snow, time after time, makes bee yard visits tough. Most of my yards are located so I can walk in the short distance involved. One yard isn't, and yet, so far, I have had to walk into it. That is one yard I'll relocate or give up. It is often a temptation to drive in, willy-nilly—I tried it yesterday. Wish I hadn't because I spent an hour putting on chains and coming out again.

There is such a thing as having too many bees. I don't envy the boys who are a slave to numbers. Some of them pay the other fellow to do the work. With me that proved too expensive for the reduced crops I was getting. Now I can read the stories about the man with thousands and feel comfortable about my own smaller outfit. Time was when I thought I must have a thousand colonies. Pretty near got there too. That was when the other fellow did most of the work. As wages went up and other costs, too, and poor marketing left me in debt, I cut down to my own time and labor. Give me two more crops and I probably won't owe anyone a dime and what I can get thereafter will be at low cost. At least it is fairly apt to be a profit.

I think, if I did not have to help plan this magazine for you folks, and liked to keep bees, I'd settle for an outfit of about five hundred colonies; do the work myself; and distribute my own crop.

In April, on page 163, we told about "Drugs against Disease." Terramycin is mentioned as a possible material to use in the control of European foulbrood. So many letters have come in since then that we suggest that readers who may be interested in trying terramycin, write to the makers of it. We have been using it in field trials and have been getting a standard poultry formula called Terramycin Poultry Formula (soluble powder). About three-fourths teaspoonful in a gallon of feed seems about right. If feeding is not needed, try dusting on the combs with disease; or dust it on the top bars as a preventive. The address: Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn (6), New York. Let us know what your luck is. Think the price is about \$11.25 a pound, retail. Poultry dealers may have it.

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A Complete Line of Bee Supplies

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QUALITY at LOW COST
Look For This Sign

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U. S. Pat. Off.

KELLEY—"The Bee Man"

You want your equipment in a hurry and we have the goods in stock and have the inclination and help to rush it out. Service with a capital S is what we offer.

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Remember that we are the factory-manufacturing our own wooden goods and wired foundation as well as the plain grade, veils, gloves, etc. We publish by far **THE LARGEST BEE SUPPLY CATALOGUE**, listing many important items not found in the other catalogues and our prices are substantially lower.

The Walter T. Kelley Co.
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**Dadant's Supreme
Super Foundation**

The kind that will give you high quality comb honey, either section or bulk. The biting quality at the base of honey which folks eat should be so much a part of each mouthful that the wax crumbles under the tongue; delicate, tasty, downright good. That is the quality you get from Dadant's Supreme Super Foundation so customers always come back for more.

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CHOICE HONEY BEES AND QUEENS

Dadant's Starline Hybrids and our 3-Banded Italians

	1-24	25-99	100-up
Select Queens	\$1.25	\$1.15	\$1.95
2-lb. package	3.75	3.50	3.25
3-lb. package	4.75	4.50	4.25

Above prices are for our regular stock. For Dadant's Starline Hybrids add 25c per item.

Shipments to October 15th. Our business has been built on Quality, Service and Customer Satisfaction.

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Now is the time to get your Bogenschutz Uncapper so you can set it up in readiness for your extracting season.

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- QUEENS -

Top Quality Italians

Personally Raised Queens

**ANY AMOUNT, \$1 EA.
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Anderson, Calif.

NEW PHONE
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Starline

SUNKIST

Italian

May is the month for prime bees and queens. Send us your order for these top quality bees and queens. Safe delivery, health certificate.



Prices:

Italian Queens

1-24

\$1.20

25-99

1.10

100-up

1.00

Starline Queens: 1-24—\$1.40; 24-99—\$1.30

2-lb.

\$3.50

3.25

3.00

3-lb.

\$4.50

4.25

4.00

Prices after May 20th:

It. Q.

\$0.75

\$0.70

\$0.65

2-lb.

\$3.00

2.90

2.70

3-lb.

\$4.00

3.90

3.70

Packages with
Starline queens add
30c per package.

SUNKIST BEE COMPANY

CONVENT, LA.

BETTER BRED QUEENS — THREE-BANDED ITALIANS

BEES, BEES, BEES! Plenty of bees. We are having one of the best springs for the past several years. It has been ideal for raising the best of queens and producing larger quantities of bees. We are reducing our prices—so fill up all the surplus hives you have.

2-pound packages with queen \$2.75

3-pound packages with queen 3.50

Queens, any quantity85 each

CALVERT APIARIES

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DO YOU KNOW

Woodman has a number of new items in its 1953 catalogue of 40 illustrated pages? There are others in the making. If you have not received your copy, better ask for one. The Woodmans have been progressive beekeepers since 1877—manufacturers of Bee Smokers and other equipment over 40 years. We make substantial equipment.

A. G. WOODMAN CO.

Grand Rapids 4, Mich., U.S.A.

PACKAGE BEES with Mated Queens ITALIAN or CAUCASIAN

Customers, they are better bred, more profitable, gentle, and good honey producers. No deposit required to book your order, full weight, health certificate, and live arrival guaranteed with each shipment. Send your requirements now. Prices:

Lots of	Queens	2-lb.	3-lb.	4-lb.
1-25	\$1.15	\$3.00	\$3.90	\$4.85
25-50	1.05	2.90	3.80	4.75
50-100	1.00	2.85	3.75	4.65

FARRIS HOMAN
Shannon, Mississippi

Yellow Italian Bees and Queens

2-lbs. bees with queen	\$2.50
3-lbs. bees with queen	3.50

Queens — 70c each

We guarantee live arrival and health certificate.

ALVIN J. DUCOTE
Hamburg, La.

BEE WORLD

Including

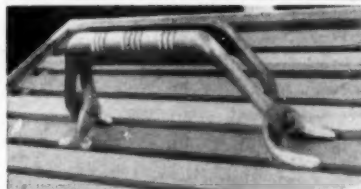
APICULTURAL ABSTRACTS

International scientific journal published monthly by the Bee Research Association and edited by Dr. Eva Crane.

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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

HAMILTON, ILLINOIS
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FRAME-GRIP — SEND NOW!

This light modern tool is for easy handling and removal of frames from the bee hive. Orders promptly filled—Satisfaction guaranteed. \$3.00 plus 30c postage fee.

MCCORD MFG. CO.

Rt. 2, Box 866, San Jose, California

FLOWERS' QUALITY ITALIANS

that stand the test for honey gatherers, gentle, prolific. Live delivery guaranteed. Health certificate, young bees and queens with all orders.

2-lb. pkg. with queen	\$2.75
3-lb. pkg. with queen	3.25
Extra queens	1.00

FLOWERS BEE COMPANY
JESUP, GEORGIA

GOOD ITALIAN QUEENS ONE DOLLAR EACH

WHITE PINE BEE FARMS
Rockton, Penna.

A CONSTANT MARKET FOR
YOUR BEESWAX

DADANT'S, Hamilton, Illinois

THE RICH HONEY FARMS

JEANERETTE, LOUISIANA

ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES

Heavy with bees, no drones. Shipped by parcel post or express. For parcel post shipment add 75c per package for postage.

QUEENS

The finest money can buy. Your choice of two outstanding breeds. Painted, clipped or airmail at no extra cost.



Dadant's

Starline Hybrids

Worth much more than the price we are asking. You have years of selective breeding and testing in the ancestry of this strain. Queens produced by Rich's efficient methods from Dadant's special hybrid stock. Gentle, prolific, and high performance similar to hybrid corn.

Rich's

Leather Italian Stock

Gentle, uniform and good producers—will do their part in getting for you many supers of honey. Breeding stock selected for high production, non-swarming and gentleness. You will find them very profitable.

— PRICES —

Queens		Packages		
	Starline Queens	Regular Italian	2-lb.	3-lb. 4-lb.
1-24	\$1.50	\$1.20	\$3.50	\$4.50 \$5.50
25-99	1.40	1.10	3.25	4.25 5.25
100 up	1.30	1.00	3.00	4.00 5.00

When ordering packages with Starline queens add 25c per package.

THOSE DARK ITALIAN QUEENS Produced by —

WEAVER APIARIES, Navasota, Texas

NEED NO BRAGGING ON.

1 to 25	\$1.20 each
26 and up	1.10 each



Italian
Package
Bees &
Queens

6,000 PACKAGES FOR SPRING DELIVERY

	1-9	10-99	100-up
2-lb. pkg. with young laying queen	\$3.25	\$3.00	\$2.90
3-lb. pkg. with young laying queen	4.25	4.00	3.80
4-lb. pkg. with young laying queen	5.25	5.00	4.75
Extra Queens	\$1.00 Each		

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW AND RESERVE CHOICE SHIPPING DATE.
Shipments By Express or Parcel Post. Guaranteed Live Delivery.

Quality Does Not Cost . . . It Pays

THE WILBANKS APIARIES

Claxton, Ga.

Three-Banded Italian Package Bees and Queens

QUALITY AND QUANTITY

with the kind of service you have a right to expect.

Lots of	Queens	2-lb. w.q.	3-lb. w.q.	4-lb. w.q.
1-25	\$1.15	\$3.00	\$3.90	\$4.85
25-50	1.05	2.90	3.80	4.75
50-100	1.00	2.85	3.75	4.65

HOMAN BROS.

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Shannon, Miss.

Use ABJ Labels — They Get Results



Left to right—Kenn Hazard, manager of Honey Queen; Pat Norman, chosen Michigan Honey Queen; Marta Steinmetz, second runner-up and Mari-lyna Hoopingarner, third runner-up, on the runway where queen was judged.

Try Michigan's Honey Queen Plan

by Kenneth F. Hazard

Here are details of the honey queen plan which other associations can follow. This plan was described briefly in the article "Michigan Advertises Honey" in the February ABJ.—Ed.

MICHIGAN honey producers found that advertising with a honey queen was a good plan for increasing the sale of honey. If all state associations would plan for a honey queen for 1953, perhaps the next year they could compete for a National Honey Queen title and advertise honey nationally. The American Beekeeping Federation or some other organization might sponsor the national queen contest.

The Michigan Beekeepers Association selected a Honey Queen Committee consisting of six members. An outlined program was made and passed out to all attending the Farmers meeting at Michigan State College. At this meeting a member of the committee spoke about the honey queen plan. The majority of the group there gave the committee a vote of approval. The program was as follows:

- I. Reasons for a Honey Queen.
 - (a) **HONEY QUEEN IS SYMBOLIC** of the honey industry.
 - (b) She can be an attention getter, for both men and women.
 - (c) Make public **HONEY** conscious.
- II. Queen Qualifications and Selection.
 - (a) Age 17-35 years old.
 - (b) Single.
 - (c) A **BEEKEEPER** should be **SPONSOR** of the candidate for Honey Queen.
 - (d) It should not be required that the candidate be a relative of the beekeeper, although it is more desirable.
 - (e) One good picture of candidate in street clothes or bathing suit (full view and standing) must be submitted.
 - (f) Three impartial judges representing the industry (1 packer, 1 supplier, 1 beekeeper) plus two outsiders are to do the judging. These judges to be selected by the beekeepers attending Farmers Week meeting at college.
 - (g) Judging to be done at State Beekeepers meeting in July.

- (h) Queen will be judged on poise, personality and attractiveness.
 - III. Award to Winners.
 - (a) Winner will receive a sum of money (as prize for winning, and for time spent in parades, shows and at fair).
 - (b) A loving cup will be awarded to winner with inscription of "Miss Michigan Honey Queen," 1953 Michigan Honey Queen.
 - (c) Second and third runners-up could receive some award and be queen's attendant.
 - (d) Formal gown and any other necessary clothing for queen.
 - (e) The sponsor of the winner could be awarded a prize, thereby creating incentive to beekeepers to enter a candidate.
 - (f) Take care of other incidental expenses (meals, transportation, etc.).
 - IV. Publicity of Queen and Michigan Honey.
 - (a) Appear at County Fairs, if arrangements can be made.
 - (b) Appear on radio and television.
 - (c) Ride in parade each day of State Fair.
 - (d) Make appearances before crowds at Band Shell, presenting honey to radio, television and fair dignitaries.
 - (e) Attend Queen Banquet for all Queens at State Fair Grounds.
 - (f) Have pictures and write-ups in newspapers.
 - (g) Present honey to Mayors, Governor and other public officials.
- SUPPORT THIS PLAN!!!!**
CAN WE COUNT ON YOU???

Notices were sent out to all members asking for queen candidates. When names were received, mem-

bers of the committee wrote the candidates for information about background, height, weight, education, hobbies, and so forth. Then they were met personally and asked to appear at the state summer meeting.

At the meeting, the candidates walked back and forth on a runway in front of the judges, were asked questions and spoke to the group. When the winner was announced, the queen was crowned and pictures taken. Stories and pictures appeared in the newspapers.

Then the Queen Manager made arrangements for pictures. The queen was taken to a bee yard and pictures taken of her working the bees in shorts and a blouse with no veil or gloves. These pictures appeared in the Sunday Pictorial section of the Detroit News and other papers.

Two weeks before the State Fair we wrote letters and telephoned radio and television stations for appearances of the Queen on their programs. We contacted the most popular programs and tried to secure (Please turn to page 223)

Left to right—Don Cornell, radio, TV and top recording artist; Pat Norman, Honey Queen; Kenn Hazard, manager of Honey Queen, on stage of band shell in Michigan State Fair Grounds. The queen is presenting honey to Don Cornell before several thousand persons.



Moving Ahead Without Forgetting

Taken from a talk by
S. R. Smith

Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch Production and
Marketing Administration, U.S.D.A.
An abridgment of remarks before the
American Beekeeping Federation at San Jose.



AT THE time of the Biloxi meeting three years ago, we were trying to decide the best answer with respect to a price support program and for two years price support was provided through the marketing machinery then in existence within the industry. For the third year a new program was adopted involving producer loans and purchase agreements. "Take over" day, when loans and agreements mature, may present some tough problems and there will remain the task of deciding what changes should be made in future operations. However, we will continue our interest in improving the position of beekeepers with a minimum of cost to the public treasury.

This year the market demand for American honey has been good throughout the season. The export volume has been unexpectedly large and the quantity of honey under loan and purchase agreement has been less than anticipated. We have yet to see what happens under a loan and purchase agreement when market conditions are less favorable. We should now be giving serious thought to what may lie beyond 1953.

Let us look at the record of the past ten years. From the three years centered on 1940 to the three centered on 1950, the number of bee colonies increased about one million. Honey production increased accordingly; both increased roughly about 20%. So one wonders if it is only a coincidence that from 1948 through 1951 an assistance program of the Federal Government has been in effect each year. And these programs helped remove from the do-

mestic market about 81 million pounds of honey. In 1952 about 30 million pounds were approved for export and diversion or were held off the market under loan and purchase agreements. In each year Federal programs accounted for 16½ million pounds in 1948; 11½ million in 1949; 21 million in 1950; 32 million in 1951; the final figure for the 1952 season will be well over 30 million.

Changes brought about by the war have required corrective action, one of the results being the restoration of a net-export balance which helped in the distribution of heavy honey supplies. In the 1951-52 season we exported 4½ million pounds more than we imported and in the two months yet to go (Jan. 29) about 19½ million pounds have been approved under our export program, an all-time record as far as our figures go. As of April 4, 1953, over 30,000,000 pounds had been approved for exports. Although purchase or export payment more than offset disturbances in foreign trade that decreased our exports while increasing our imports, the results are not enough.

During the four years preceding the present season (1952) nearly 42 million pounds of honey were consumed through the school lunch and institutional feeding programs. From one viewpoint, that's fine. Honey is good for the youngsters, but if I were a beekeeper, I would not be very happy about their getting this distribution on a surplus basis. I would wonder why such subsidy was needed.

Research, as well as experience, has proved the usefulness of bees in pollination. Also, as our population

increases, so should our need for honey as a food. So we should be able to use more bees both for pollination and for honey. Yet there is strong evidence that many producers of fruits and seeds are not making the most of their chance to increase yields with the aid of bees and there is no question that we are having marketing headaches caused by the number of colonies we already have.

There, in simple terms, is the paradox of the honey bee. We need it for pollination but, unless we plan carefully, the more we use it the more trouble we get into from honey surpluses.

What was done this year to make National Honey Week successful was different than what has been done before. More people worked harder to bring honey to the attention of consumers. Chet Freeman, who headed the Department's part, did well, giving us an excellent example of what can be done by cooperation. But, of course, one campaign in October will not do the selling job. It's a year-round job that needs a year-round effort. Both the beekeeper and the packer have an interest in seeing that more people learn to use more honey and organized effort will go a long way toward achieving results.

Another part of the selling job is quality. Much has been done but much remains to be done in this respect. Only by careful attention to high quality can the needed increase be expected in the use of honey.

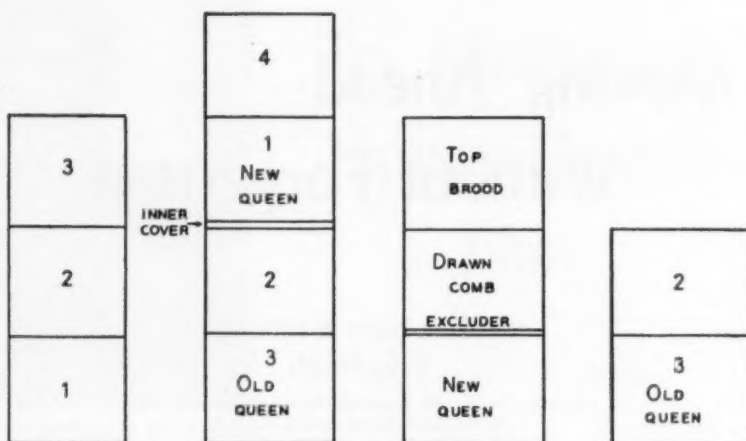
It is encouraging to me that more and more people in the industry are becoming aware that one phase of (Please turn to next page)

quality is cleanliness. Sanitary standards of food preparation and handling have reached high levels in this country and the "sanitation expert" is becoming more and more important in many food industries. Beekeepers will be extremely unwise if they ignore the fact that some of our honey houses and packing facilities would be regarded by most housewives as unfit places in which to prepare food. Honey produced and packed for food is subject to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act when sold in interstate transit and many states have their own sanitary requirements. Your industry has some weak spots in this respect and I urge you to give this your careful consideration.

To my mind the importance of expanding the domestic market cannot be over-emphasized. The problems are not identical in all sections. You, as beekeepers, are in the best position to take appropriate action. Local retail outlets, independent buyers, processors and cooperatives are available in practically all areas. In the Department, we will stand ready in the future, as we have in the past, to assist, within the limitations of our authority, in any line of action which offers a solution, or even a partial solution, to the honey-bee paradox. The Department can't, and shouldn't, do the job for you. It is something that, through organization on your part, you can meet and solve.

I am sure you all know that the history of the legislation extending price support to honey predicated the need for assistance to the beekeepers upon the country's needs for pollination. If the price support program prompts beekeepers to abuse or distort the program, they do the taxpayer and themselves an injustice. Such abuse wouldn't be moving forward but it would be moving backward with serious loss of ground.

According to A. W. Woodrow (Jn. Ec. Ent. Dec. 1952) honeybees are the principal pollinators of red clover. Most honeybees collect pollen from red clover though some collect nectar, though the pollen collecting may be accidental. She need not get nectar to get the pollinating job done, since the sexual parts of the flower are at the top, and the tongue is not used in transferring the pollen from flower to flower.



The Two-Queen System and Swarm Control

by Julius Lysne

MOST beekeepers agree that the two-queen system of beekeeping is the one to adopt as far as honey production goes, but they object to the manipulation backache in skyscraper hives. Our plan eliminates the hard work from the two-queen system and also provides for swarm control without the use of special equipment. If the two-queen system is to be used, the colony should be wintered in three ten-frame bodies having 90 pounds or more of stores.

Late in April the upper body of such a colony will have 7 or 8 frames of brood. This body should be placed on the bottom and 3 or 4 frames of brood removed and replaced with empty combs. Be sure not to remove the queen. Over this is placed the second hive body and on top of this the inner cover with the bee escape hole covered on both sides with wire cloth. On the inner cover is placed the third hive body containing the combs of removed brood. To this body a young laying queen from the South is introduced by the cage method. An entrance must be provided. Be sure each division has ample stores. Add an extra body on top as soon as the young queen needs more comb space.

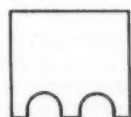
By mid-June, the colony should be very powerful and ready to swarm. No doubt queen cells will be found with the old queen at the bottom.

Also the honeyflow should now be on.

It is now time to overhaul the colony. The young queen should be found and confined on one comb of young brood and nine empty combs in a body placed on the bottom. Over this is placed an excluder and a body of drawn comb placed on top. A third body containing the brood from the upper division is added. The two bodies containing the old queen are placed on one side of the hive on a separate bottom and provided with a cover. There is no need to look for queen cells as this colony, being deprived of its field force, will not swarm. It may carry out supersedure, but this is just what is wanted.

About two weeks later the colony will be headed by a young laying queen. This is the queen that is wanted to head the colony until next year. The bodies containing this queen are placed on the bottom on the old stand and on this the body having the queen purchased from the South. All queen cells should be destroyed. No excluder should be used from now on and the colony operated as a one-queen colony. Top supering should be practiced and room for storage provided as needed. The colony will not swarm having a queen reared by the bees.

Wisconsin



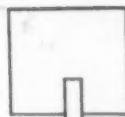
NO. 1



NO. 2



NO. 3



NO. 4

A Langstroth Device

AS 1951 celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the bee space and the devising of a practical frame for beehives, a beekeeper's thoughts have turned to Rev. Langstroth and his work for the benefit of apiculture.

A memorial tablet was placed in the South Congregational Church at Andover, Mass., July 1951, in memory of Rev. Langstroth, this being the church which he served as pastor for three years. Also a nectar and pollen plant garden at the Arboretum in Chestnut Hill, Pa., was dedicated in October.

Modern beekeepers can little understand the difficulties under which their ancestor beekeepers labored in pursuit of apiculture. The movable frame hive did much to overcome many of these difficulties. However, since comb foundation was still in

the future, there was still the problem of inducing bees to build combs straight in the frames, so the feature of mobility would be maintained.

One plan was to fasten bits of comb in the center of the underside of the frame top bars. To be as economical of comb as possible, it was learned by Langstroth that fairly good results followed when each alternate frame was provided with comb starter.

He then discovered that bees were inclined to start comb on a more or less projecting edge on the underside of the top bar. Apparently others had noticed this tendency or had copied another idea of Langstroth's, as had been the case with the bee space idea, as there were a number of forms of the top bar underside. The writer has four of these; cross section drawings of which are shown here. The first

one will be found illustrated on page 943 of *Gleanings in Bee Culture* for December 15, 1893. In Langstroth's reminiscences, pages 294 and 295 of April 15, 1893, *Gleanings*, will be found a full discussion of his experience in developing this feature of the brood frame.

One of the sidelights on the lack of understanding of some of the features which are now common knowledge among beekeepers, is the fact that one person proposed to patent the idea of a sharp edge on the upper side of the bottom bar so the wax moth larva would tumble off and be injured. This is in line with the thought expressed fifty or more years ago when the hive bottom was made slanting at a 45 degree angle so the larva would tumble out. What a pity they do not give up as easily as that.

Elmer G. Carr, New Jersey

Tricks of the Trade

Experience, as we all know, makes one wiser but not richer, and my experiences may be of some help to another fellow beekeeper confronted with the task of feeding weak colonies when robbing appears to be imminent.

I have just had to feed back as a safeguard for winter, about three to four full combs of honey to most of my colonies, about a hundred in all. It was obvious that with nothing to work on and an all around shortage, wholesale robbing was about to commence. Now as far back as 1887, according to Root in his *A.B.C.* of that edition which I have in my possession, feeding at night is the correct procedure in such a case, and having previously tried this about ten years ago, I felt inclined to agree with that kindly old critic, Doolittle, that it was a most annoying business with bees crawling all over one and flying into the light.

Well, I think I have solved this problem to some extent by feeding on a bright moonlight night. It was

a pleasant experience to be able to leave hives open, combs lying about, and to work in comfort, with the happy result that the apiary was in a normal state next morning. Very little smoke is needed and with a full moon, bees can be shaken in front of the hives and will crawl back quietly without flying around. A pocket torch will enable one to examine brood combs if necessary. One thing I have found a great boon is wearing light rubber gloves which just reach over the shirt sleeves. I am so satisfied with working under a bright moon that I will remove combs for extracting at night during warm weather if robbing is prevalent.

Now another trick well worth adopting.

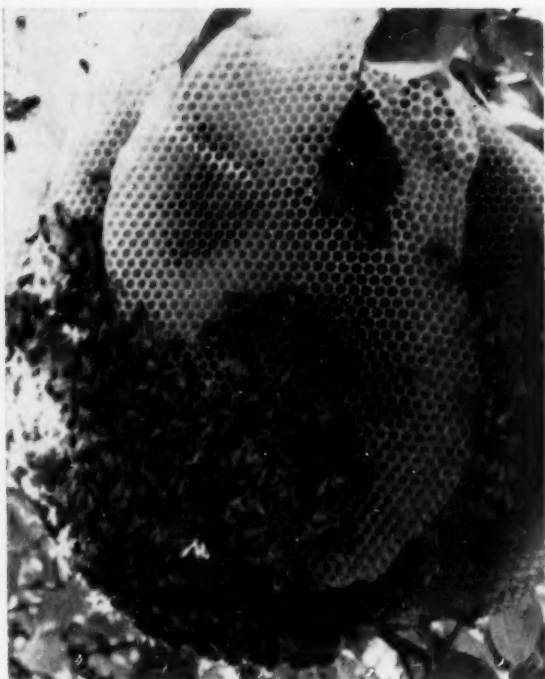
After your smoker is well alight take a piece of any bag material soak it in water, wring carefully and stuff into the smoker on top of your fuel. This prevents sparks from getting past, a good thing in hot dry weather, and besides giving a nice cool smoke and preventing the

smoker getting uncomfortably hot, it makes your fuel last much longer.

Last item: when you have finished putting foundation in the frames, oil the top bars (bottom bars as well if you have the means to do so), with a mixture of boiled linseed oil and beeswax. This has to be mixed in a gluepot-like container and brushed on hot.

Result is that mold will never tackle the wood and bees are very much less inclined to build brace comb between the supers. Once you try this you will never again put out new comb without treating it. (Since the death of Tyler Stockwell in San Bernardino, in 1942, I have been without an American correspondent. Any California beekeeper desiring to and magazines can drop me a line. I prefer a married man between thirty to forty, running a one-man outfit for honey.)

Clemens E. Schmidt,
362 Chittunga Road,
Eden Hills,
S. Australia.



H. M. Snavely (Secretary-Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Association—1951) sent this picture of a colony discovered in an apple tree late in September. They evidently had been in the tree for some time. Mr. Snavely put them in a hive but because of the shortage of bees and the lateness of the season, they did not survive although they were fed sugar. It is not unusual to find such established outdoor colonies. Some of them actually survive winter if they are strong and well supplied with stores. They protect the cluster well and are not often robbed out.



George S. Biggers, Ojai, California, with his daughter, in the bee yard. George sent a letter about it, but now that we want it for information, it just isn't. See his article in this issue in the Spotlight on moving bees. Readers will also remember seeing him with bee whiskers on television. The latest TV stunt, putting bees in his mouth. One bee tried to go down rather than out but George choked her off and apparently headed her in the right direction. Perhaps, like many women folks, she forgot her instincts in her confusion.

Express on Package Bees . . .

Roy S. Weaver Jr., secretary of the American Bee Breeders' Association, calls our attention to the effort on the part of the express companies to get from the Interstate Commerce Commission an increase in express rates of 25 per cent, straight across the board. This would make an added handicap to the already high rates for package bee express. The advance is being protested by the Breeders' Association, as it should be by individual breeders and beekeepers, to the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D. C.

Woodrow of Bee Culture Laboratory Moving . . .

The U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory informs us that the tests for determining the role of the honey bee in pollination have been concluded at Columbus, Ohio and A. W. Woodrow, formerly located there is going to Tucson, Arizona to work with S. E. McGregor and F. E. Todd. His work will be along the line of a study both in the field and in the laboratory of the effect of insecticides on the honey bee.

Colorado Beekeepers Active . . .

Colorado beekeepers are wide awake. Their Colorado Administrative Committee levies on its members 5 cents on each sixty pounds of honey produced each year plus 1.5 per cent of all pollination income. Their budget calls for an administrative allotment of \$3,975 which has included the manager's salary; the advertising budget is \$3,000 and a research budget of \$1,500 (chiefly on bee diseases). They are affiliated with the American Beekeeping Federation and seven of their members were in attendance at San Jose.

Prominent Dutch Beekeeper Dies . . .

John DeMeza of Beefarm Mellona at Sandpoort, Holland recently passed away. He had been extremely active in producing and distributing Dutch bees as well as straw skeps, beehives and appliances of all kinds.

British Beekeepers' Association . . .

While there is concern over the condition of the British Beekeepers' Association on the part of some of its members, that association, according to its 1952 annual report shows some 59 affiliated associations with a total membership of 29,705. Yorkshire is tops with 2,578 members. Several other associations have in excess of 1,000 members. The over-all association has active committees for finance, research, bee diseases, shows, legislation, insurance, emergency, honey marketing, examining, proficiency in lecturing, judging and teaching.

The association lists 30 available films, both sound and silent, obtainable on a rental basis to individuals or groups.

Gov't Issues Packer's Contract . . .

The Specialty Crops Division, Mr. E. M. Graham, Chief, of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has released its terms and conditions for processing honey. This is a contract for packers to sign who desire to pack honey for the Government. The contract is on a bid and acceptance basis.

This packer's contract is for the packing of honey which may be taken over by the Government as a part of the 1952 price support program. Packers are advised to obtain copies of this contract, if they have not already done so.

The honey is to be packed in 5-pound tins and glass for distribution to the school lunch program. It is of interest to point out that the specified label carries the following relative to use of the honey: "Use in salad dressings and sauces; in glazing vegetables and meats; in custards, puddings and fruit desserts; and as a spread with butter, fortified margarine, peanut butter or dried fruit. Honey may also be used for part of the sugar in quick breads, cakes and cookies."

British Federation . . .

The Federation of Bee and Honey Associations including all the British Isles except North Ireland and Scotland is undertaking a grading and marketing scheme applicable at first only to granulated honey in jars on which a Federation special label will be used. Beekeepers wishing to use the Federation label must become "Licensed Beekeepers" through their affiliated associations. It is hoped eventually to include all forms of honey.

Seed Prices Down . . .

Reports on seed crops from the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that the price on all the legume seeds are down compared to March 1 of 1952. This is particularly noted in alfalfa seed which is down 30 per cent from last year and applies to both common, Grimm, and improved varieties. The drop is not so great in red clover, alsike, or sweet clover amounting to probably 5 to 10 per cent. There is a similar situation for white clover and Ladino where the drop amounts to about 10 to 15 per cent. Hairy vetch is just barely 5 per cent below the 1952 price.

How Many Queen Cells in a Hive?

Miss P. Papadopoulos now located in Johannesburg, South Africa, but previously in the province of Locris in Greece reports that using the large hive, she has found 300 natural queen cells several times in one hive and on one occasion counted 485 in a single body.

In her travels through various provinces of Greece, she reports as many as 150 to 200 cells in the box hives or straw skeps which the Greek peasants call Cuvertia.

These seem like enormous quantities of cells and must have been built by a colony especially proficient in being able to supply royal jelly. In our experience Cyprian stock usually were the most proficient cell builders.



The massive bloom of Mountain Mint (*Pycnanthemum pilosum*) attracts bees freely over a long blooming period beginning in midsummer. It is a native plant, found in the Ozarks, which adapts well to the garden. It was brought to attention by Frank G. Fellett who found it has commercial possibility for its oil. Tests with the oil are continuing in Missouri and Washington state.



Hodgson Bee Supplies Ltd., New Westminster, B. C., obtained this picture in the apiary of Sam Higginson, Abbotsford, B.C. When Sam got his ladder and a swarm box (swarm not in sight) he found that there was no place to lean the ladder. Luckily there were plenty of beekeepers around to hold the ladder and who were not afraid should the swarm fall on their heads!



Here is one, the origin of which we have no record. There was a message about it but we will have to tell our friends who sent the picture that we can only offer apology. The men are making straw skeps. The skep is still of interest for gardens and for other ornamental uses. Some are made in this country and each year folks buy the romantic skep for one purpose and another.

Antibiotics and Disease . . .

Tests of various antibiotics in European foulbrood at the Federal Institute at Liebefeld, in Switzerland, by Gubler and Alleman, showed terramycin as being the most effective of all antibiotics tried. Dosage approved, 1 gr. per colony in sirup. Large scale tests are not to be made on an apilary basis.

Journal Suisse D'Apiculture

Warnings in Sprayings . . .

State Entomologist Aamodt, of Minnesota, has issued warning of the necessity of aerial sprayings to destroy the forest tent caterpillar. He recommends markers to warn sprayers of the location of apiaries, and turkey, poultry, and mink ranches. Specific types of markers are recommended which can be readily seen from the air. The air personnel is also to be briefed on the care to be exercised.

Arkansas Inspector . . .

The Arkansas State Apiary Board announces the selection of a new State Bee Inspector to fill the place left vacant by the death of J. H. Davis. The new man is Dr. Daniel J. Hays of Jonesboro. Dr. Hays formerly taught beekeeping courses at Arkansas State College and is at present in Peru, South America. He is returning July 1.

Honey Stocks . . .

Honey Exports from July 1 through February 28 under the subsidy-export program totaled 25 million pounds, of which nearly 15 million pounds went to Germany. Other sizable importers were Belgium, France, Italy, Holland and Switzerland.

During the same period nearly nine million pounds of honey was placed under the loan support program. Arizona and Idaho had nearly two million pounds each. The balance was well distributed over western states. About a quarter million pounds of the above amount has been withdrawn through payment of loans. In the same time nearly five million pounds of honey went under purchase agreements. Arizona, Nebraska and California beekeepers were the largest states in this category with Utah and Texas next.

During December nearly a million pounds of honey was imported, mostly from Cuba, Guatemala and Mexico.

Royal Jelly Please! . . .

Last year a request was made through this magazine that interested beekeepers collect royal jelly and send it to the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. While no doubt many beekeepers had intentions to send some royal jelly in response to this request, most of you did not do so and the actual receipts of royal jelly were small. I hope more of you this year make the effort to collect what jelly you can and send it to Dr. C. Chester Stock, Sloan-Kettering Institute, 444 East 68th Street, New York 21, N. Y.

One method of collecting jelly is to cut out swarming cells as you find them. After these are collected, take out the larvae and squeeze the jelly into a small jar with a tight cover. Keep the jelly in a refrigerator until it is shipped. The large, unsealed cells are the best source of jelly. Before any research can be started, a fairly large amount must be first collected and if enough beekeepers respond to this request, there is no question enough will be collected to supply all that will be needed. Please ship it direct to Dr. Stock in New York.

Chas. Mraz.

Certified Seed . . .

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, production of certified alfalfa seed is on the bound upwards, being over twice as large in 1952 as in 1951 and four times that of 1950. On the contrary, the volume of certified red clover seed has been diminishing, largely due to the fact that the irrigated areas have not as yet gone heavily into red clover seed production.

California tops the list on certified alfalfa with Washington a rather poor second.

Soil Content—Fertilizers And Seed Set . . .

In Britain, investigations have been and are being made on the effect of fertilizers on quantity of nectar and its sweetness and the effect this has on seed set. Here opens the whole question of soil and plants. Their first results would seem to indicate that we can get better seed set when the bloom is at its sweetest. Now to determine how to get that maximum of sweetness into the plant is what we want to concentrate upon.

Sugar—and Honey . . .

Sugar quota distribution for domestic consumption has been set at 7,800 THOUSAND tons for 1953. Consumption was actually 8,279 thousand tons in 1952 according to the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compare that with our 130 thousand tons for honey and we get nearly a hundred to one shot.

Maple sirup distributors should have an easy time disposing of their crop of some 100 tons. (Where does all that maple-flavored stuff come from?)

And now the sugar people are on a campaign to prove that sugar is NOT fattening, even though the Cuban crop dropped a mere 2 million tons in 1952. After all, that drop is not much on a 36 million ton production for the world.

Ten Sugars in Honey . . .

Dr. J. W. White, of the Eastern Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, at the Federation convention in San Jose, presented interesting data on Honey Utilization and on the chemical and physical analyses of honeys. Improved methods of analysis have revealed ten minor sugars in honey in addition to the predominant levulose and dextrose sugars. He suggested the use of fruit and honey combinations for spreads, dried honey and milk combinations, and blending honey with sugar sirups to increase the amount of honey used in baking, and to reduce granulation and foaming. (Dr. J. E. Eckert, California)

Fossil Bees in Florida . . .

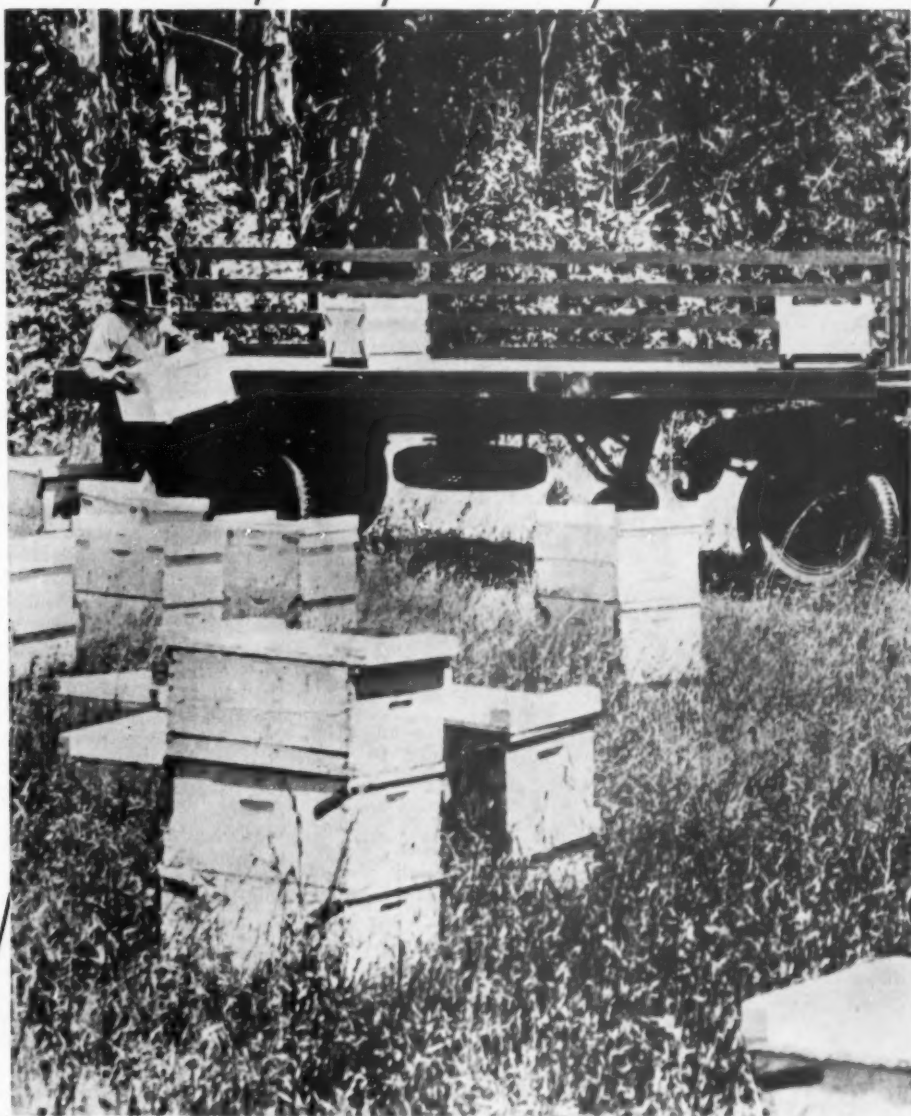
An interesting account in the Florida-Times-Union (Jacksonville) describes "Garden of Eden Park" where abound fossil remains of prehistoric petrified fish, shells and a colony of bees. The Garden is located within a few miles of Blountstown, Fla., where the October meeting of the Florida association is to be held.

E. F. B. Control . . .

Florida news bulletin quotes C. J. Burgin, state bee inspector as quoting from a letter from C. L. Farrar of the North Central States Bee Laboratory indicating a combination spray for European and American foulbrood; .6 gram of Streptomycin per gallon and 1 gram of sodium sulphathiazole per gallon of sirup. The combination spray should be sprayed on brood combs at intervals of three or four days.

May

SPOTLIGHT



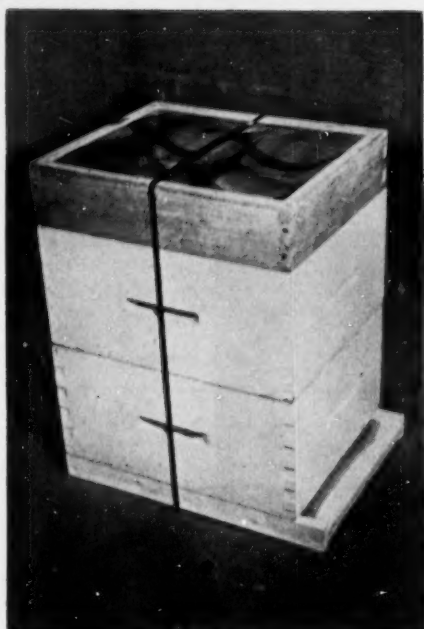
Moving Bees

Moving Bees

by

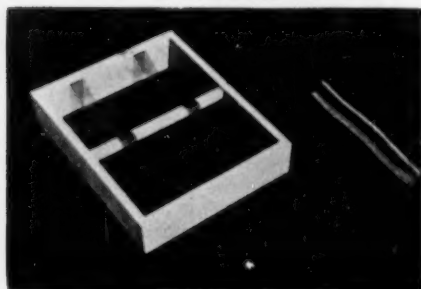
G. F. Townsend and A. Adie

Department of Apiculture
Ontario Agricultural College



Colony prepared for moving screened top and bottom.

Moving Screens. Below is the small folded tuck-in screen.



Fastening steel strapping.



MOST persons will find it necessary to move bees at some time. The preparation for such a move will depend upon the distance the bees are to be transported and the type of weather to be encountered on the trip. Bees may be moved either with or without screens.

Short Moves

When bees are moved for short distances they tend to return to their former location. To overcome this tendency colonies to be moved only a few yards should be changed a few feet at a time on successive days. If the bees are to be moved less than 2 miles they should be moved either in the very early spring or very late fall, at a time when little flight is taking place, or moved 5 to 10 miles and about a month later returned to the new permanent location.

For moves of only a few miles the boxes and bottom should be fastened together with staples or lath or bound with steel strapping. The bees should be confined by a tuck-in screen at the entrance. Where the bees can be completely moved and set down in their new location in the evening before dark, the colonies can be moved without any screening at all.

Long Moves

There are two methods by which bees may be moved long distances—either screened or with the entrances open.

Screening. Provision should be made for screening at both the top and bottom of each colony.

The screen at the top should cover the complete colony and allow a clustering space of 2 to 3 inches. Cross supports should be provided to support the cluster above the frames and avoid jarring the cluster from its position. A tuck-in screen should be inserted at the entrance. If the weather is cold the lower entrance may be fastened tight, using only the upper screen. In hot

weather, however, it is necessary to provide both screens.

The bees should be stacked on the truck in such a manner that it will allow sufficient ventilation to all colonies. If nonspaced frames are used, the colony entrance should face toward the front of the truck, to avoid swaying of the combs. It is advisable to fasten the three center frames in place by driving nails through the handholds at each end of the colony. If the heads are allowed to protrude a little, the nails can readily be withdrawn. The weaker colonies should be placed in the center of the load and the stronger ones on the outside. If the day is hot, with no showers expected, the floor of the truck should be soaked with water and arrangements made for spraying water on the load periodically during the trip. Very little honey should be left on the colonies as in case of overheating, heavy losses of bees may be encountered. If it is necessary to stop for any reason, the motor of the truck should be left running if possible.

Moving Without Screens. This method is especially good during very hot weather and in areas where it is not necessary to pass through large cities.

Loading should start so that the complete load will be on the truck before dark. A puff of smoke should be given to each colony before loading, and several colonies should be left in each section of the yard to catch drifters. These may be placed on the load last. It is advisable to keep the truck moving until it reaches its destination. Unloading should be delayed until daybreak.

Strapping Colonies With Steel Bands

Steel strapping is the simplest method to fasten colony parts together for moving. Materials required consist of a coil of steel strapping $\frac{3}{8}$ " x .015" and bands to fit. Tools needed are a stretcher and sealer to fit the strapping mentioned.



Short Distance Moving with Laughing Gas

by Hans Geng

DOES it pay to move bees a short distance to bring them closer to a source of nectar? It certainly does. Even moving as short a distance as a half mile may pay. A colony will work a territory for a radius of two miles or more, but if bees must fly two miles to get nectar we must consider how much of the nectar will be used for fuel on these long flights, how many less trips a worker bee will make per day, and the higher loss of field bees in case of stormy weather.

We beekeepers in Germany, being restricted in our operations on more limited territories and thus being forced to keep bees intensively, rate short-distance moving of bees very high. We adopted a special word for it in our beekeepers' jargon: "Kurzwanderung" meaning literally "short-wandering."

I believe short-distance moving will pay under American conditions. For example, when I worked last year in Iowa, a few yards did poorly because at the start of the flow, a hail storm severely damaged the clover within reach of those particular locations. Had those yards been moved only two miles, a much better crop could have been secured.

If short distance moving pays off in flat territory, it pays more in a country with varying elevation. Elevation is a barrier for bees. My bees are in a narrow valley, with mountains all around. In years with good pine-wood (honeydew) flow, the pines uphill yield more heavily because it will not cool off at night, while down in the valley, the night dew just cools off enough to keep the honey-producing aphids inactive overnight. My bees would not have to fly very far, but uphill to reach the better yielding tree

regions. They rarely do however, so I must move them up there.

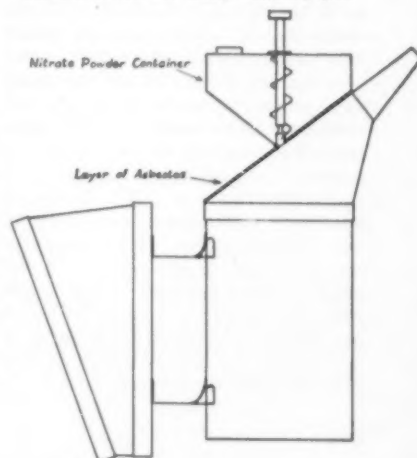
Normally, most field bees would drift back down to their former valley location. This is the problem of short-distance moving. To overcome this, we have used for a good many years, and with success, laughing gas (ammonium nitrate) for narcotizing the bees. After they recover from their narcosis, which takes 5 to 10 minutes, they have lost their sense of orientation to a large extent, and have to re-orientate themselves as a swarm will do. If laughing gas is properly applied, not many bees will drift back to their old location. Moving of hives is even possible within the same yard, after the bees are put to sleep. Though, if a yard is to be moved for a half mile, a mile, or any place not far enough from the old flight-radius, it might be good practice to leave one hive at the old location, to gather possible drifters, which number, however will be small.

I would not advise applying the gas immediately before moving very populous colonies, for some might smother. It will be best to apply the laughing gas treatment about a half hour or longer before moving, and of course, in the late afternoon or early morning when most field bees are in the hive and bees will not fly out after the treatment to re-orientate before being moved. If the entrances are screened while moving the colonies, so no bees are clustered outside the hive upon arrival at the new location, the gas can be applied after unloading. There is no risk of doing damage to the bees by putting them to sleep with ammonium nitrate, if properly done. It is important that the smoker be almost burned down, but with enough hot glow left to dissolve the nitrate quickly, without producing much smoke. If any damage is done to the bees on this

operation, it is usually due to applying too much smoke along with the gas. Bees seem to be very much affected by the smoke if in a state of narcosis. The best smoker fuel I can recommend to use for laughing gas is dry wood, burned down to an almost smokeless and yet hot state. The mouth of the ordinary smoker is too wide, and much gas will be lost before it can be applied through the entrance of the hive. A funnel, small enough to fit through the entrance of the hive, and long enough to reach about the center of the bottom board, could be soldered to the ordinary bee smoker. After the gas is given, the entrance and all the hive has to be closed for a minute, or the entrance at least narrowed to a minimum. After the bees are completely quiet, the entrance can be opened again. About five to six puffs of gas are usually enough, in any case it will depend on the size of the hive and strength of the colony. Experience will teach any beekeeper to use the proper measure, and I know of no case where damage was done if a little too much gas was applied.

Laughing gas is also used for filling mating nucs, uniting colonies, (Please turn to page 209)

Smoker device for using laughing gas.





Nomads of

by George S.

A carload of bees across the Mojave Desert.



Then followed days of preparation. Pallets were made on which to set the hives in the car and give ample space to place the chunks of ice on the moving screens. Then came the nailing on of moving screens on the tops and bottoms of all the hives, as well as supers, with laths. Plans also were made for the needs of the two men who were permitted to go with the car to care for the bees, as the trip would take two days and a night, with no stops for meals. Although two trucks were used to haul the colonies from the various apiaries, the train arrived before we had completely braced the aisles and the train traveling down grade would cause the hives to tumble down the aisles and some would break open, necessitating attention. A continuous round of replenishing ice to each colony was necessary also, as the scorching

desert air soon melted the ice.

On the journey we came to a narrow-gauge railroad and the Railroad Co., with the help of some Indians, transferred all the colonies to three narrow-gauge cars. The Indians wore no clothing above the waist and had no bee veils or protection of any kind. A bad dust storm made the bees cross and they would sting the Indians, who would run with a hive screaming like eagles. This kept up until the whole car was transferred. Nearing our destination, the ice was running low and we could hear the bees' fretful hum and smell the odor they have when suffocating, but after the car was unloaded we found only nine had suffocated and felt it was a close call compared to the heavy losses others had experienced.

Necessity has brought many changes in migratory beekeeping.

NCESSITY has been called the mother of invention. As droughts have caused the migrations of peoples, so have they caused some beekeepers to become gypsies, especially here in California with its unpredictable droughts. In the horse and buggy days it was a choice of either migrate or perish as a beekeeper. The technique has been one of evolution. We would like to reminisce a bit, to those days.

A drought struck at the beginning of a promising nectar flow. In two weeks we were faced with the problem of making a decision either to migrate or submit to months of prohibitive feeding. The "Land of Promise" would necessitate crossing the Mojave Desert, with temperatures soaring to 115 degrees in the shade. Arrangements were made with the Railroad Company for a car with a perishable certificate, to be sure of ice for the bees at the various stops on the trip.

Operation Colorado: 1,000 colonies loaded in one day.



Beekeeping

by S. Biggers

Honey bear express—a five-man cab, Mack dual drive.



On one occasion in 1925 we were planning to move 200 two-story colonies some two hundred miles with a truck and trailer that used solid tires. Traveling only 15 miles per hour meant there would be danger of suffocation, as hives were heavy with honey and bees, and we would be a day and a night on the road. We had experimented moving with entrances open in night hauling and discussed our plan with an official, but were informed we would be arrested if we did so. This caused us to build what was probably the first net to cover a load of bees. Again in 1943 we built a net, this one of plastic screen that could be opened up into sections according to the size of our load. We observed that bees which would fly out and be lost, collected on the net equal to a small size swarm.

Such memories, when compared to

moving bees today, cause us to realize that progress has been made. We cite one case in 1950 of a rancher who wanted 1500 colonies of bees to pollinate his seed alfalfa. When we met him, his fields were in bloom and he made an attractive offer on condition that within two weeks the bees would be delivered to his fields in Colorado, some 1300 miles away. A contract was signed that same day and we immediately telephoned our foreman to commence preparations for the move. The next day was a circus of activity. The hives were three stories high and full of honey. We took off the honey, made an inspection, and at night moved the prepared colonies to a central loading point. Neither the supers nor the tops were nailed and the entrances were left open during the move. We started loading two large trucks and trailers one morn-

ing and that night over one thousand two-story colonies, heavy with brood, honey and bees, were traveling on the highway for Colorado.

Pollination is forcing the beekeeper to find ways to move promptly. Many colonies for pollination are run for the orange flow. This can be a problem, as frequently there will come a ten-day period of stormy weather when the hives are too heavy with honey to move to pollination and the weather too stormy to extract.

We have been running some hives six to a pallet, and if too stormy to extract, we load all six hives, three stories high, full of honey, in one operation and extract after they are set down on their new locations. In this manner we do not worry so much about the weather preventing us from filling our dates.

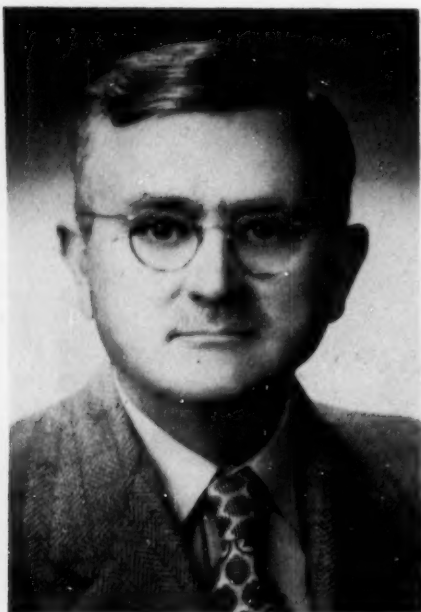
Mechanical loaders are receiving considerable attention. Mr. A. K. Whidden, of Hemet, Calif., was probably one of the pioneers in using a mechanical loader. He used a barn door trolley track and a hand hoist. We experimented with an I beam trolley and a hoist to lift several hives at a time to offset the mechanical slowness. Mr. Dan Aten developed a swinging I beam with an electric hoist, and an electric generator run by truck motor. None as yet has reached the desired goal.

What of the future? We believe the time is near when a beekeeper and two men will be able to load two trucks and trailers, moving 800 to 1000 two-story colonies 300 miles in a single night. In case the weather is very warm, refrigeration can be resorted to, in which case the moving can be done in the daytime.

California

Heavy hives being moved in Operation Colorado, 1950.





Migratory Beekeeping

by Fred L. Ephardt

All steel body screened and having two ventilation strips with others covered with Masonite to keep bees dark. We ice bees with crushed ice over every layer of bees when they are loaded.



WE are migratory beekeepers and are proud of it. We have successfully kept bees in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana and shipped package and queen bees and comb packages to every state in the Union and every province in Canada. Ever since we started keeping bees we have been confronted with the problem of moving from one place to another. We have moved bees by horse-drawn vehicles, by trucks, and by semi-trailers.

Our two-ton trucks are equipped with 900x20, 10-ply tires and our semi-trailer with 1000x20, 12-ply tires in order to comply with the state laws. Most states will allow trucks up to 15,000 pounds over the axle with 8.25 tires, but over 15,000 pounds one must use a 900x20 tire. We winter our bees in the South, moving them to South Dakota locations in the spring, and can make the trip in three to three and a half days, with one driver to the truck, stopping over for the night and starting early the next morning. We observe all highway traffic laws so that we will have no conflict with the highway patrols. We carry a good insurance but seldom will the insurance cover our cargo. It is mostly property damage, liability, fire and theft. We also have a Farm Use Truck License.

What is the best way to move bees? Should every hive be screened? Should it have a top screen, an

entrance screen, or not be screened at all? Should bees be moved in single hives or in double hives? We have found the answers to these questions in our experiences, some the hard way.

When we first moved bees on trucks we used an additional shallow super with a top screen, also using an entrance screen. Later we dropped the extra shallow super and moved bees only in one single hive body with top and entrance screens. Still later we dropped the use of the screens, merely picking up the hives in the field with their covers on, as they were. Still later we picked up the bees in the field and iced them as they were loaded.

Icing bees? Yes, we found that icing bees pays for itself. We use crushed ice which we find can be secured in almost any large town. We use 3500 pounds of ice for 700 colonies at loading time.

We have all our truck bodies wire cloth screened. The principal idea for screening a truck lies in safety first. The door, which is in the back, is kept closed as much as possible, confining the bees to the truck body. When the hives are picked up in the field, with covers on them, they are stacked on the truck, five in a row, and five high. Over each row we place a couple of laths which are about 1½ inches wide and one inch thick, with crushed ice on top. This

makes a stack of 25 hives close to 6 feet tall. A two-ton truck will accommodate 175 colonies. When bees are light in honey, the same truck can carry 200 single colonies. Care should be taken that each stack of five high is tightly packed, and if the truck body is too wide, some kind of side rack should be used to completely fill the space. The stacks should be packed tightly and should make the appearance that all 175 colonies of bees are one solid unit. If not, the stack will move, get loose, jar the bees and make them restless. When bees are restless they create too much heat which may cause suffocation. When the hives are solidly packed and no useless rattling takes place, the bees will stay quiet in the hive and enjoy their rites.

When loading the hives we use no ropes, but pack so that the stacks will stay tight and fill the space completely. We have a roof on our



Another two-ton truck screened and having ventilation strips which can be seen more plainly.

trucks to keep the sun out so the bees will stay cool. We darken the truck with masonite over the screened sides, leaving a 6-inch strip loose on the bottom above the first row of hives and above the top row for ventilation. When the truck is in motion there will be a draft, a force of air which ventilates the hives. The hives are placed in the truck with the entrances facing the rear so the draft will not injure the brood. The advantage of moving bees on combs is the brood and the laying queen on the combs. Before loading, all colonies are checked to see if queenright and also for brood, which should be sealed. The ones which have no brood pattern should be left for the second trip. By the time the first round trip is completed, which takes from eight to ten days, these will be ready, as by this time the queen will be firmly established in the laying process. We find that queens will take care of themselves on the trip, very seldom leaving their respective hives.

We have moved bees in our screened truck and semi-trailer, packed and iced as described here and have not lost a single colony. By lost, I mean dead colonies. Formerly, we screened every colony besides screening the trucks but there were always some dead colonies upon arrival at destination.

What is the idea behind icing? When bees are picked up in the field they have fresh nectar in their sacs (stomachs) which they will spill and make themselves sticky if

they get hot and restless. By icing the bees when they are loaded they will cool off, will stay quiet and will have a chance to digest the fresh food nectar which they carry in their sacs and get rid of their load by depositing it in the cells. If this can be accomplished there will be no more danger of suffocation. There will be no need for further icing on the road after the bees are cooled at loading time. They will have enough moisture around the entrances where they can get their water supply. If any bees come out of their hives during the day, they will have a chance to re-enter their hives at night, while those having a top screen on, when they find their way out during the day, seldom find any food for nourishment and are trapped outside of their hive and certainly will perish. By moving them without screening the top or entrance, they can regulate their body temperature and the hive will seldom get hot enough to kill the occupants or melt the combs. When bees are screened, they fight like wild tigers to get out, create too much heat, so that many times combs are melted and honey runs out and makes a very unpleasant mess, and the bees usually die. We believe that a screened truck and icing the bees when loading is the solution for the future of migratory beekeeping.

We have found that if bees can be kept cool and completely in the dark, they can be moved without any loss but it is hard to control temperatures without the use of a mechanical cooling system. At one time we installed a Thermo King Air Conditioning Unit and moved a couple loads. One load of 450 colonies had 120 colonies dead on arrival. On the second load not one colony was lost, but all arrived in good condition. However, air conditioning units are very expensive and hard to operate and we do not recommend them. We now pack and ice the trucks during the day, let them stand overnight to get cool, then start on our trip of approximately 1400 miles early in the morning, depending entirely on fresh air to keep the bees cool as the trucks move along to their destination. If we have to make any long stops during the day, as changing a tire or making repairs of any kind, naturally the bees get restless and for this reason we use new tires and carry spares to avoid long stops.



The semi-trailer truck with the Thermo King Air-conditioning Unit mounted in front.

As to the condition of bees after they arrive at their destination, they are fine, and we have had excellent crops of honey from them. After the honey is removed from the bees, we usually place three frames of honey into the middle of the cluster and move them south for the winter. We have found that after feeding about five pounds of sugar to each hive, they winter well and are ready for divisions to be made. We make two colonies out of each colony wintered, raising our own new queens for the new division, and they are ready for the season just ahead.

We believe this kind of winter management is the best and most satisfactory as it gives the men something to do during the winter months, keeps up our interest in the bees and keeps us out of the snow and cold of the North. All over the southland there are excellent locations for wintering bees, and as far as crowding out the local beeman, this is just a matter of cooperation. In the South, those having clover fields are asking for bees for pollinating their seed crops and are willing to offer a good spot on which to place the bees. Most of the southern states have no embargo against bees on combs but are cooperative and will give all the assistance possible.

For better beekeeping, for better health — migratory beekeeping is here to stay.

Louisiana



Two colonies in an apple orchard.



Truck load to move in spring.



Single story colony ready to move.

Movin' 'Em in the Spring

by Milton H. Stricker

THERE is no thrill to equal that first inspection in the spring. It may be cold and damp, but spring, the princess of seasons, hovers in the background. You feel it, the bees feel it. They work differently than they did the week before. A smattering of pollen is coming in and one lone bee comes in to do the nectar dance, making you as proud as she seems to be.

If the weather is good and you have kept to a good schedule, you'll be able to enjoy budding nature, but if you are late, your pollination customers are "breathing down your neck."

Colonies here in the East for early spring pollen chores are usually moved in single ten-frame colonies. Apples and blueberries in this state begin blooming in April and the damp, cold winter is hardly finished. Colonies at this time are thought excellent if seven full frames of brood are found. Colonies are usually screened with an inch and a half depth screen over the top. Then the escape board is inverted deep side down over the screen and both are stapled or cleated in place. This arrangement is especially valuable when colonies are moved in daylight since it keeps the colony dark, yet there is air space above the screen and the warmest air is expelled out the escape hole which is, of course, left open.

Colonies without these inverted escape boards are inclined to plug the screen with bees striving for light and exodus, and often smother. Most beekeepers would rather haul colonies with ordinary covers than to use top screens.

Some bees are moved with open entrances, but New Jersey has so

many towns that most beekeepers move with entrance wires, feeling that as a whole, screens make for better public relations and they all prefer pick-ups, carrying several small loads rather than one large load.

When questioned, New Jersey pol-liniculturists say: "If you value the bees at only five dollars per colony, and you break down with a load of fifty and can't get service on your truck, you stand a chance of having your colonies smother—a two hundred and fifty dollar loss. A large truckload of three hundred would be a fifteen hundred dollar loss." In a thickly populated state such as New Jersey, this makes sense. A breakdown is likely to take place in a town or hamlet where the over-zealous constabulary would prohibit unloading. In an unsettled area, this reasoning would not be important.

If an occasional large rig of bees is moved, a pick-up or jeep usually accompanies the load to distribute the bees upon arrival. This double handling is necessary for the spreading of colonies through dense orchards or around the dikes and dams of blueberry and cranberry fields.

My own personal opinion is that the lower body of the pick-up or express type truck is much easier to work from; it eliminates the waist high lift, especially valuable when moving the bees away from their spring chores.

As we were saying, colonies go into the fields in the spring as singles but are supered as soon as possible. If "apple" colonies are left in one story, crowding and swarming becomes a problem. However, since apples finish blooming in

about ten days, some beekeepers take their chances, feeling that the loss of a few swarms is not much to pay for the lessened labor of not supering and not having to move two-story colonies when spraying begins.

Blueberries offer a different problem since the many varieties extend the blooming season over five or more weeks. Here supering and constant checking is necessary and to keep swarming at a minimum, colonies will be five stories high by removal time, about the middle of May or perhaps later.

It is at this time some beekeepers split to make increase. This gives the advantage of moving smaller colonies and helps the beekeeper obtain greater numbers for next year's increased orders. Other beekeepers try confining the bees to two or three stories, taking the supers containing some honey, pollen and perhaps some brood, to other yards, or to an empty yard to await the arrival of the colonies.

Still others mark the supers after a careful disease inspection and move to areas where the supers and colonies with the same markings are assembled as colonies again.

Many beekeepers doing this use little care about finding the queen, or even mixing the bees. They just load the teeming mass as supers, lay moving screens over the tops and proceed to their yards. Though it is a messy operation, those practicing it defend their action with the claim that they have had no difficulties arising from it. The best way for the individual to make up his mind is to try such a stunt.

(Please turn to page 220)

Laughing Gas —

(Continued from page 203)

introducing queens and stopping robbing. Colonies to be united, after removing the undesirable queen, are put together and immediately narcotized, without putting paper between them. If robbers invade a weak hive, one may narcotize the invaded hive and then move it to another place in the yard, after narrowing the entrance. The robbers will forget their old hive and stay with the invaded colony. Queens can be introduced by removing the old queen, putting the colony to sleep, and after a minute giving the new queen uncaged.

The principal handicap of using laughing gas in large commercial apiaries, is the fact that it burns off very fast, and no large portion can be put into the smoker. So, a new supply of nitrate has to be put into the smoker for each hive, which complicates the operation and makes it slow.

A device might be attached at the top of the smoker, which would make it possible to sprinkle the proper portion of nitrate powder into the smoker just before applying the gas so one would not need to fuss with opening and closing the smoker at each hive. See sketch. At any rate, the use of laughing gas will be worth trying.

Bavaria, Germany

Information Wanted . . .

Many years ago I first heard the remark that beekeepers seldom get cancer, and there seems to be considerable truth to the statement. At different beekeepers meetings, I have come across some remarkable cases by persistent inquiry and there is no question there are many more of these unusual cases where bee products or bees themselves in some manner have exerted a beneficial influence in cancer.

It is an impossible job for anyone to go personally around the whole country to dig out these cases. If anyone knows of any, please write to me, Charles Mraz, P. O. Box 127, Middlebury, Vermont. This material will be relayed to the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research to better enable them to carry out their work along these lines. It doesn't matter how fantastic these stories may sound, just as long as they can be substantiated.

Charles Mraz
Middlebury, Vt.

Current Reading

Conducted by
M. G. Dadant



Honeybee . . .

Many attempts have been made to put out a children's book on bees. The latest of these has the above title, is written by Mary Adrian, illustrated by Barbara Latham, daughter of beekeeper Allen Latham, and published by Holiday House, 8 West 13th, New York 11. It is a clothbound book of 50 pages in their "Easy Science" series which apparently would make a good class book though perhaps not simple enough for a child's home reading. The book sells for \$2.00.

A Spanish Book . . .

A. Gorostidi is the author of a 250-page board binding bee book entitled "La Bascula en el Colmenar" (in Spanish). The author particularly stresses the necessity of a balance in the colony and his tables and actual results indicate that his study has been a thorough one. Some 15 illustrations and many tables accompany the text. Published by TECHNOS S.A. at Valverde 30 in Madrid, the book sells for about \$1.50.

Langstroth Eulogized . . .

The Germantowne Crier (official organ of the Germantown, Pa., Historical Society) in its March number, writes of the Langstroth Bee Garden dedicated on Oct. 20, 1951, at the Morris Arboretum, University of Pennsylvania.

Professor J. R. Schramm, director of the arboretum, in his article, pays particular attention to the significance of the honey bee in our present day farm picture on account of its needed pollination. Curator F. W. Schwoebel, of the garden, gives a story of Langstroth's life, while E. W. Hocker, of Germantown, writes of the family of Langstroth.

Our old friend, Dr. Fraser, in England, is endeavoring to trace back the ancestry of the Langstroths in Britain.

First Book of Bees . . .

Here is the best book for children, on bees, that we have noticed lately, though not intended for kindergarten use. Adapted more to the ages from 8 to 12.

The "First Book on Bees" is authored by Albert R. Tibbetts with fine colored drawings by Helene Carter, 70 pages of authenticated facts on the life of the bee with illustrations that will give the child proper presentation of the growth and life of the bee from the egg to the time of frayed wings. We recommend the book. Published by Franklin Watts Inc. of New York. Cloth bound and the price is \$1.75. Copies may be obtained from the American Bee Journal office, at postpaid price as above.

Johann Blatt . . .

Interesting to us here at Hamilton is the receipt from Switzerland of a 100-page book, in German, by Emil Roniger, giving the life and work of Johann Blatt, his grandfather.

When the late Charles Dadant wrote so determinedly in the French bee press, he recommended the Langstroth movable-comb system, using the hive which he, himself, had adopted, the Langstroth principle but with 11 Quinby-size frames of a length of 20 1/4 inches instead of the 19 1/4 of Langstroth, and a depth of 11 1/2 inches instead of 9 1/4.

In Switzerland, Johann Blatt gladly accepted the Dadant recommendations but he wanted to keep the Langstroth length frames and increase slightly the width of the hive to take 12 frames, thus having the same comb area as the old-style Dadant. Thus originated the Dadant-Blatt or Dadant-Modified hive of Europe, much the same as our present Modified Dadant hive.

Grandfather Blatt was one of the pioneers of modern Swiss beekeeping in company with Bertrand and others.



High Pressure on Package Producers

One of the Louisiana inspectors stopped in the other day on his way home from the South. In the summer he is a beekeeper in Iowa and in the winter an inspector in Louisiana.

Conversation with him seems to show that package bee producers and queen bee breeders in the South are up against two pressures which may cause serious changes in an essential industry. The northern honey producer and pollinator has come to depend on the package producer for increase and replacement as an easy way to succeed in both cases.

The increasing higher wages that package producers and queen breeders in the South NOW HAVE to pay have kept the basic cost of packages from showing any material decline which would induce the northern beekeeper to purchase more readily than he is now doing. Probably the most serious pressure, however, is that express rates are often a third of the package cost. As a result package men are going over to other occupations, reducing their business, or turning to honey production.

Government Programs Mean Increased Industry Responsibility

In announcing the 1953 support program, the U. S. Department of Agriculture urged beekeepers to increase their efforts toward utilizing the bees in pollination of important pasture, seed, vegetables, and fruit crops on a remunerative basis. The Department also stressed the importance of continued and intensified activity in improving the marketing and distribution of honey by all elements in the industry. It was pointed out that by so doing the need for financial assistance from the Federal Government will be reduced and the industry can then move forward without such help being necessary.

In the major seed and fruit producing areas, pollination on a remunerative basis to beekeepers has made important strides in late years. The Department need have no concern that such pollination will continue on an increased basis. In the general farming areas, however, pollination cannot be expected to play a major role in remuneration to beekeepers regardless of how much good honey bees do through pollination. There is little reason to believe that this situation will change in the future. Nevertheless, bees are needed in these areas for pollination, so honey must pay the way for the beekeeper.

An intensified marketing and distribution program

for honey therefore is needed, as the Department has pointed out.

The program of the American Honey Institute is being continued on its high and excellent level. But this program needs to be expanded. The American Beekeeping Federation is organizing a more effective marketing program through associations of beekeepers in every state. This program also needs to be intensified and expanded. The Council is meeting in Chicago this month (April) for the purpose of finding ways to raise funds needed for such programs, and to plan for additional marketing efforts.

We say to Washington, "We want to move forward without Government help. We are making progress toward that end. But, until these programs are expanded and intensified, it is wise for such helps to be continued."

Don't Sit in the Bleachers. Be on the Team.

We do not know where this came from but somebody remarked in this manner about the casual attitude of the vast majority of honey producers and pollinators toward our only national organization which has been so far successful—the American Beekeeping Federation.

A good thing to think about, "don't sit in the bleachers, be on the team." Don't accept all the benefits and contribute nothing. Instead of a small number of beekeepers scattered widely over the United States, the Federation should have strong representation in every state of the union. There should be thousands of beekeepers in the ranks and not hundreds. At the present the total membership of the Federation is not yet two thousand for the entire United States.

Seven Million Pounds!

The Commodity Credit Corporation now offers to sell 7,000,000 pounds of 1952 honey acquired under the price support program, an accumulation not redeemed under loan and purchase. It is available to buyers at CCC points of storage in "naked" containers at the 1952 support price plus 34 cents per pound. Those interested are to contact the PMA commodity office serving their area, specifying the quantity and floral source of the honey desired. Since last year's honey is apparently now pretty well cleaned up, this will do to fill the gap between crops. But, isn't it too bad that beekeepers have not tried more earnestly to redeem their honey for sale or marketing instead of loading the government? We've got to do better than that to be proud of ourselves.

❖ The 1953 Support Programs ❖

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced April 1, 1953, that extracted honey will be supported during the 1953 marketing season at a national average price of 10.5 cents per pound. This is 70 per cent of the current parity price adjusted to the 60-pound container level. This is the same percentage of parity as in 1952, but represents a drop in the average price from 11.4 cents in 1952 to the above figure, due to the decline in parity during the year.

Prices for honey will be supported through farm-storage loans, and by the offer of the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase honey delivered by producers under purchase agreements. Honey producers and cooperatives can apply for loans and purchase agreements directly to county offices of PMA.

The export and diversion programs also will be continued during the 1953 season on bases similar to those of the 1952 programs. The rate of payment on honey exported or diverted will be 4 cents per pound as compared to 4.5 cents last year.

Loans and purchase agreements will be made available from April 1 through December 31, 1953, in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. In all other states, the availability period is from July 1 through December 31, 1953.

The support prices for the 1953 marketing season are as follows:

For the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and all states west thereof:

White or lighter table honey...
----- 10.5 cents per pound
Darker than white table honey
----- 10.0 cents per pound
Non-table honey
----- 8.5 cents per pound

For all of the states east of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico:

White or lighter table honey...
----- 11.4 cents per pound
Darker than white table honey
----- 10.9 cents per pound
Non-table honey
----- 9.4 cents per pound

"Table honey" is defined as honey of a flavor which can be readily marketed for table use in all parts of the country, and includes such

honeys as alfalfa, basswood, clover, cotton, fireweed, gallberry, mesquite, sage, and vetch. "Non-table honey" means honey of a flavor having limited national acceptability for table use but considered to be table honey in most areas in which it is produced. Such honeys include dandelion, goldenrod, heartsease, horsemint, mangrove, thyme, titi, Spanish needle, and tulip popular.

To be eligible, honey must have been produced and extracted in the United States during 1953; packed in clean, sound, transportable, naked containers of not less than 5-gallon capacity nor greater than 70 gallons; and must be equal to or better than Grade C of the U. S. Grades.

Honeys from athel, avocado, bitterweed, broomwell, carrot, chinquapin, dog fennel, desert hollyhock, Eucalyptus, gumweed, mescal, onion, prickly pear, prune, snowbrush, tarweed, and similar objectionably flavored honey are ineligible for price support.

Warehouse loan provisions have been deleted from the 1953 program. Otherwise the regulation is quite similar to the 1952 one, with the following noted exceptions.

For determining the quantity of honey approved for a farm-storage loan, 5-gallon containers are considered to contain only 35 pounds of honey, and full containers of larger size are considered to contain only 11 pounds for each gallon of rated capacity. (Formerly 59 pounds, and 11.8 pounds, respectively, were used.) However, on settlement of loan, the net weight applies.

In determination of grade and color for farm-storage loans, or purchase under purchase agreement producers are required to so segregate according to color and classification, i.e. table or non-table honey, each lot of honey. If this is not done, settlement will be made on the basis of the darkest color and/or the lowest classification.

The interest rate on loans has been increased from 3½ per cent in 1952 to 4 per cent during 1953. If there is default in satisfaction of the loan, the deficiency bears an interest rate of 6 per cent per annum from the date of default.

State and county PMA committees are familiar with both the loan and purchase agreement procedures and

will be glad to advise producers which plan is best for them, and to explain in greater detail and more clearly the procedures and forms involved in each method of support.

Producers also are advised to obtain a copy of the regulation and to study it carefully. Such copies either can be obtained from your state or county PMA office, or by writing to Mr. E. M. Graham, Chief of the Special Commodities Section, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. The regulation carries the official title [721 (Honey-53)—1; 1953 Honey Bulletin 1], Part 624—Honey, Subpart—1953 Honey Price Support Program.

Inducing the Bees To Take Sugar . . .

Do you have trouble getting your bees to take sugar? We did, too, until this spring and now they take it as fast as we give it to them.

After a mild winter we wanted an early quick feed. It was too cold for outside feeding of sirup and inside feeding was questionable, but too big a job for three hundred and fifty colonies. We had a lot of wet sugar. It was too cold and rainy for bees to fly but not cold enough to cluster. We took a bucket of wet sugar, removed the cover, put the first scoop over the hole in the inner cover to keep the bees from flying out, gave a couple more scoops, levelled it off, put the cover on and moved on. No smoke, no veil. Three scoops of sugar weigh approximately four pounds and is equal to ten pounds of good sirup, and will fill a ten-frame inner cover. The bees will consume this in a short time with no waste, whereas in the case of dry sugar I have often had to gather it up after leaving it on two or three months. A lot of bees can be fed this way in a very short time.

To moisten sugar at the hive, put a piece of newspaper over the inner cover escape hole, spread on the dry sugar and dampen it thoroughly with a garden water sprinkler. The bees will soon gnaw through the paper and consume the sugar in a day or two.

L. R. Stewart, Indiana

Honey Plants in Conservation Program

by Melvin Pellett



Buffalo berry furnishes early spring feed for bees and fall and winter feed for birds.

IT IS obvious that bee pasture will gain by the increase in conservation programs because there is a general overlapping between good honey plants and plants used in soil conservation, wildlife plantings, windbreaks and shelter belts. However, it seems there is room for greater bee pasture improvement through conservation if "Man's Most Useful Insects," the pollinators, were given fuller consideration in plantings to restore the balance of nature.

It is natural for honey and pollen plants to go hand in hand with wildlife conservation. Since a principal function of wildlife programs is improvement of nature's balance, then those plants which also furnish stimulus to honey bees and wild pollinators should receive first consideration. To a large extent, even the fruits and seeds which sustain wildlife in fall and winter are dependent upon insect pollination. Any improvement in the succession of nectar flora thus brought about will have a direct bearing on the success of wildlife programs.

Apparently there are more than a few localities where the flora will hardly sustain honey-bee colonies, as emphasized by the following examples from recent correspondence: We have a request from Oklahoma City for advice on shrubs to plant

to help 6 or 8 colonies of bees starting. "So far I have kept the bees instead of the bees keeping themselves." From New Jersey, "It becomes increasingly evident that if bees are to survive, some planting must be done for them in many parts of the country." From Arkansas, "Beekeeping is difficult here . . . you have to make the bee pasture." From Alabama, "Our honey-flow season is about three weeks in the spring, very little after that. Here in this country we are interested in bees for pollination . . . We would like to make the bees take care of themselves, but if we take off much honey for sale we have to feed the bees before the next season. We need a late bearing honey plant."

It is fortunate that a large part of the plants used in wildlife areas are also of value to bees. *Lespedeza bicolor*, widely used in some southern states in border plantings to furnish food and cover chiefly for quail, is reported generally a good honey plant from Carolina westward to Texas. *Lespedeza cyrtobotra*, which appears over the years in the test gardens as somewhat the best honey plant of the two for here, is largely discontinued as a wildlife plant in favor of *bicolor*. Reports do not indicate that multiflora rose, which is widely planted in some sections for living fence, is generally more than of minor value to bees. The common American pokeberry, (*Phytolacca americana*) which is a high yielder of fruits followed in winter by dry seed, furnishes food in quantity for fur bearers, many song birds and quail but unfortunately the plant is not used by the bees. Many of the trees and shrubs used for wildlife are also good honey plants. These include Tatarian honeysuckle, buffalo berry, Russian olive, red haw, wild plum, black haw, locust and willow. A number of worthwhile shrubs in the test gardens, which are good honey plants appear to have possibilities for wild-

life use. These we will be watching for further developments. Research in honey plants for use in wildlife management is inadequate and much needs to be done to compile the list of most desirable plants to serve this dual purpose under the many different situations and various climates this country affords.

We are pleased to learn from Mr. Roscoe E. Johnson, of the Soil Conservation Service, of his plan for season-long bee pasture for his district in Massachusetts. This has been accepted by SCS and they are now writing complete conservation plans for beemen. Mr. Johnson is able to give this program a real boost through the knowledge he has gained in his own honey plant test garden during the past years on honey plants for that locality. He works on the assumption that bees will produce the greatest profit for their owners if they, like cows, have "three square meals" a day through the season. He is at least one of the early instigators of a definite program which we hope will be widely followed as time goes on. We will be interested to see more of this work carried on through the Soil Conservation Service and hope it will become a definite part of conservation programs to the benefit of both beemen and pollination services to the localities involved. The program has a potential beyond that of benefit to beemen; the greater benefit brought about by improvement of pollination in localities where bee pasture is thus improved.

Beekeepers have much to gain by the further integration of honey plants in conservation programs. Beekeepers' organizations can work along with wildlife people to make honey plants a greater part of wildlife programs to the benefit of both. Wildlife conservation is on the increase. Honey and pollen plants might well become a principal part and selling point of such programs whose function is to conserve and improve the balance of nature.



The locality of my apiary looking over Oveny Green Farm from the edge of the downs.

I HAVE been thinking that American readers might perhaps like to glance at some photographs of an English apiary and its locality. I have an outyard on Oveny Green Farm, near the small country town of Sundridge in Kent. The outcropping chalk forms a range of hills across the northern part of this county. These heights, which nowhere exceed seven or eight hundred feet above sea level, are known as the North Downs; and the apiary which I shall depict here lies at the foot of them, amid green, quiet, and unspoiled country, which, nevertheless, is not nineteen miles, as the

An English Apiary: Oveny Green Farm, Kent

by David Bone

crow flies, from Saint Paul's Cathedral, the heart of London. The first time I ever wandered in these unfrequented lanes, where not even children came to gather the primroses, I found it hard to believe that London, with its nine million people, was so close at hand.

The place is approached by a narrow lane, immemorially old, which runs along the low ground under the downs. This lonely road is called the Pilgrims' Way, and was used not only by medieval pilgrims traveling on foot to the miraculous shrine of Saint Thomas, at Canterbury, but long before the Middle Ages it was probably a track followed by the ancient Britons.

The chief sources of honey in this place are the white clover and the red, which are cultivated abundantly. Lucerne, field beans, and sainfoin are also grown occasionally, but do not seem to contribute materially to the harvest of honey. Charlock flourishes fairly extensive-

ly as a weed among the farm-crops, and is of great value to the bees. There are very few gardens or orchards in the vicinity, and no lindens. Rosy patches of fireweed can be seen far off upon the hills; but I do not think that the bees work it much at that distance. In some years the hawthorn blossom is very profuse in this neighborhood, and yields well its honey of rare and remarkable flavour.

The apiary is a lovely sight when the old high hedge that backs it is shining white, and beyond it the sunny green tops of the downs smile under a blue sky. But all too often, as Shakespeare says,—

Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,—
and the green downs, their woods lashed by cold rains, scowl under weary processions of grey clouds; and the poor beekeeper anxiously wonders where on earth he can get more sugar (for it is strictly rationed here) to keep his bees alive.

Above, left: Near view of the Oveny Green apiary. Below, left: Looking towards the Farm from a wood on the downs. Above, right: A closer view of the apiary, showing the downs in the distance and the conical roof of one of the famous Kentish oast-houses near at hand. In these kilns, the

hops, traditionally grown in Kent are dried, in order to give the bitter flavor to the beer. Below, right: Typical downland scenery from the Pilgrims' Way, close to the apiary. Note the smooth contours of the hills, so characteristic of the chalk wherever it occurs in England.



Destroying Bees in Building . . .

Frequently during late spring or early summer a stray swarm of honey bees will set up housekeeping within walls of a house. This usually causes the occupants considerable discomfort and worry. However, such unwelcomed bees can be destroyed with little difficulty.

A 30% to 50% DDT dust, obtainable at most seed, hardware and farm supply stores, applied with an ordinary hand type plunger dust gun is an effective method in killing such misplaced bees. Load the dust gun with about one-half pound of the DDT dust, insert the nozzle in the entrance used by the bees and pump the plunger vigorously. Occasionally it may be necessary to enlarge the entrance, or bore a hole near the swarm if it can be located.

After such treatment the honey will be rendered unfit for use and therefore should not be recovered.

All openings should be sealed within a few days after the DDT has been applied.

Cyanogas (a dust) can be substituted for the DDT. However, because of its extreme toxicity to humans and to animals, it should be applied only by individuals who are fully acquainted with its dangerous properties. When using this chemical, inhabited buildings must be vacated and not re-entered for at least an hour thereafter. Even then, only after a thorough ventilation.

Aerosol bombs carrying a low percentage of DDT and other insect-killing agents are NOT effective in killing bees.

Chas. A. Reese
Extension Apiarist, Ohio

Farm Safety Week . . .

The 10th annual National Farm Safety Week will be July 19-25, the goal, sponsored by the National Safety Council and the USDA, being to encourage all farm residents to "Farm to Live and Live to Farm" by practicing safety in the home, at work, in traffic and at play.

There are twenty-eight states with active farm safety committees. There are also twelve states with farm safety specialists.

All farm people are being asked this year to cooperate in an all-out effort to be accident free in '53.

National Farm Safety Council,
Chicago Illinois.

Direct Release of Package Bees

This technique has worked almost 100 per cent. It saves time, is almost sure-fire, and involves less labor. No comb is built in the packages.

One hand spray tank filled with sugared water and one bucket of sugared water is needed. Place hive bodies on base, install six frames of foundation or comb, or both with some combs of honey. Distribute packages near hive bodies. Spray packages with the hand spray, remove feed can and queen cage, dip queen cage in bucket of sugared water two or three times and shake lightly. Open package by ripping off wire on one side. Shake bees into space in hive body and spray. Remove wire from queen cage and drop queen on mass of bees. She will be so smeared with the solution that the bees will accept her in most cases. Close the hive. If you did not have combs of honey, place an empty hive body with a feed can on the package colony.

This same method can be used if you haven't a spray tank by stacking the packages on their sides over a wash tub and pouring the mixture over the top packages, allowing it to pass through the stack. Proceed as above except for using the spray. Both methods are easy, speedy and efficient. This should be done just before sundown. Do not inspect for the queen for seven days.

Dudley E. Mackey, M. D., N. J.

Texas Notes . . .

A & M College is making experiments on using off-grade honey in feed mixtures for beef cattle as compared to molasses on a herd of 12 cattle. On a 15 per cent honey mix at last recording; not much difference.

Per centage of AFB in Texas for 1952 stands at 1.87 per cent. Excellent considering the large movement of bees in and out of Texas and limited funds which allow only 20 per cent of the big state of Texas to be inspected each year.

Texas Reports on Poison and Pollination . . .

Nevin Weaver in progress Report 1559 of the Texas Agriculture Station gives results of caged hives of bees with various insecticides on closed areas of cotton. The report cannot duplicate field conditions except to give a fair comparison of the various insecticides as to toxicity.

Toxaphene appears least toxic, with others following in order, — DDT, chlordane, BHC, 3-5-40, aldrin dieldrin, parathion, and our old enemy, calcium arsenate, the most toxic.

Nevin Weaver in combined effort with A. H. Alex and F. L. Thomas in Report 1559 on Pollination of Hubam clover by honey bees has found that the seed yield on Hubam efficiently pollinated is ten times that set when pollinating insects are excluded.

Weaver with R. N. Ford also reviews pollination of crimson clover in Report 1557. Adequate pollination may be determined by the bloom. Blossoms wither quickly after being pollinated, but otherwise bloom for two weeks. One colony of bees per acre seems sufficient for good pollination providing other competing plants do not interfere.

Buckwheat to Induce Red Clover Pollination . . .

Buckwheat is a good nectar yielder in the early hours of the day, but after one o'clock in the afternoon there is seldom a bee on it. The buckwheat might be used to attract pollinators into red clover so that the bees might turn their attention to the red clover after buckwheat quits yielding.

An adequate number of colonies should still be used to saturate the area as the buckwheat could only be conceived as a supplement to pollination practice. Brood rearing in these colonies would be stimulated by the buckwheat and it is possible that the demands of the brood for pollen would increase the attention to the red clover.

John Hortos, New York

Sulfa for American . . .

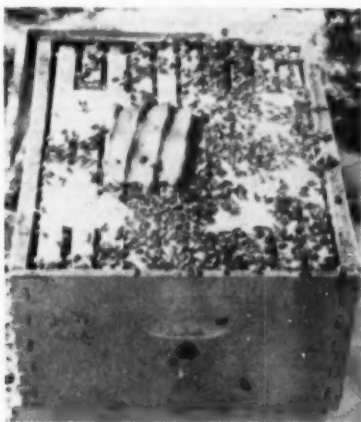
Colonies badly infected with American foulbrood are not worth trying to clean up, also colonies with old bees or failing queens are not worth the risk. In our experience the successful sulfa treatment of strong colonies with little disease is to use dry sulfathiazole (sesqui hydrate Merc) the soluble kind, using about half a celery shaker full, sprinkling the sulfa into the unsealed honey around the edges of the combs and top bars three times in thirty days. This has brought almost perfect results with us. We have also treated combs of stores we have saved for winter feed, marking the bodies containing the stores and using them for winter feed to head off any recurrence or new infection.

T. J. Rowe, Montana

At the right (two column), are two pictures, furnished by the Illinois State Fair, through Inspector Killion, who is also superintendent of the State Fair Honey Exhibit. Honey has a fine, new building and the exhibit is one of the best. Top picture, Honey Queen (also Dairy Belle) Miss Carol Gahm, Pearl City, Illinois; presentation by Willard Smith. Exhibitors and visiting beekeepers donated \$50 to Miss Gahm. Lower picture, Willard Smith, of "Smitty's Apiaries," Deland, Illinois, receives the Governor's trophy for best honey display booth; presentation being made by acting Governor Sherwood Dixon.



From Kep Gauthier, Ontario. His bee yard weeders. Good lamb chops in the fall. Sheep eat almost any kind of grass and weeds. Also the bark and leaves of young trees. Easy to fence, if fence is good. Put them in when bees are flying freely. Then, if they do get stung, they keep their distance. His yard is 175 by 150 feet, providing enough pasture for four sheep.



Pollen supplement on top of the frames. When early spring pollen is not sufficient or where winter colonies are short, the supplement helps keep brood rearing continuous.



JENSEN Says,-

You want bees NOW, when you want them. And that is exactly what we are working so hard for; to supply your needs just when you specify. And it's a foregone conclusion that you want the best bees and queens you can get—well that is the only kind we will tolerate ourselves. With all capital costs and overhead what they are you must have the best stock in your hives if you are to realize a reasonable profit for your time and effort.



'Magnolia State' and 'Starline Hybrids'

Italians

Improved

Both Strains Bred Up To a High Standard—

Not Down To a Price. They Produce!

	Queens	2-lb. w/q	3-lb. w/q		Queens	2-lb. w/q	3-lb. w/q
1-24	\$1.25	\$3.75	\$4.75	1-24	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$5.00
25-99	1.15	3.50	4.50	25-99	1.40	3.75	4.75
100 up	1.05	3.25	4.25	100 up	1.30	3.50	4.50

PURE ITALIANS
Time Tested

DADANT'S IMPROVED
HYBRIDS



JENSEN'S APIARIES, Macon, Miss., U.S.A.

"The Business Quality Built"

1953 PRICES FOR EARLY BOOKINGS

3-BANDED ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

CHECK THESE FEATURES: 1. Shipping charges prepaid; 2. Guaranteed safe arrival; 3. Health certificate with each shipment; 4. Queens clipped and painted, if desired, at no extra cost; 5. Shipper rated in Dun & Bradstreet; 6. No increase in price over last season.

	Queens (each)	2-lb. & qn.	3-lb. & qn.	4-lb. & qn.	5-lb. & qn.
1-24	\$1.10	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00
25-99	1.00	3.75	4.70	5.65	6.60
100-499	.95	3.50	4.40	5.30	6.20

(For queenless packages deduct price of queen.)

SHIPPED ANYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Terms: One-third upon receipt of order, balance ten days before shipment.

H. C. BRUNSON

Formerly lessee—Carolina Honey Company

P. O. Box 188

Hampton, South Carolina

Phone 4641

OUR CUSTOMERS SAY . . .

That our bees are best, after comparing them with others. For honey production, disease resistance and gentleness, our LADYLIKE Mountain Gray Caucasian Bees cannot be surpassed.

Health Certificate with Each Shipment.

	1-11	12-49	50 or more
Select untested queens	\$1.30 ea.	\$1.20 ea.	\$1.10 ea.
2-lb. pkgs. of bees with select untested queen	3.75 ea.	3.65 ea.	3.50 ea.
3-lb. pkgs. of bees with select untested queen	4.75 ea.	4.65 ea.	4.50 ea.

Circular Free on Request.

CAUCASIAN APIARIES

Castleberry, Ala.

BEES AND QUEENS

If you need package bees and Italian queens in a hurry write us for 1 or 1,000.

	1-24	25-99	100 up
2-lb. pkg. and queen	\$3.00	\$2.90	\$2.80
3-lb. pkg. and queen	4.00	3.85	3.75
4-lb. pkg. and queen	5.00	4.85	4.75
Nice large queens	.95	.90	.85

After May 30th deduct 10c per package or queen. June 1st through September, queens—55c each. All queens personally reared and live delivery guaranteed.

MITCHELL'S APIARIES

Box 391, Bunkie, La.

HONEY WANTED

Cut Comb and Extracted
Advise what you have

T. W. BURLESON & SON
WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR 1953

Write for Price List on Package
Bees and Queens.

CITRONELLE BEE CO.
Citronelle, Ala.

PACKAGE BEES FOR 1953

Truck loads a specialty.
Nuclei made to order. Italian queens.

EUGENE WALKER

Route No. 2 — Box 307
Live Oak, Calif. — Phone 5584

THRIFTY BEES

Combless packages and queens.
Three-banded Italians only
WRITE FOR PRICES.

REMEMBER—Thrifty Bees are
Guaranteed to please.

W. J. Forehand & Sons
Fort Deposit, Ala.
Breeders Since 1892.

Italian Bees and Queens

2-lb. pkg. with queen	\$2.50
3-lb. pkg. with queen	3.25
4-lb. pkg. with queen	3.85
5-lb. pkg. with queen	4.50

Queens 75c, discount on large orders.

Live delivery guaranteed and health certificate. Above prices for delivery May 1st on.

GASPARD BEE CO.

Hessmer, La.



CAUCASIANS, CARNIOLANS

Hardy, prolific, rapid build-up, best of workers. Caucasians have the longest tongue of any race. Both build beautiful white combs. GENTLEST OF ALL RACES OF BEES. Gentleness saves time, sweat, patience and work. Untested queens from our Florida yards, \$1.30 each. Order here but mailed from Florida, Air Mail. New Jersey reared queens ready May 25, \$1.00 ea. Air Mail. A few packages. A few 8-fr. and 10-fr. full colonies. Ask. Over 26 years a queen breeder.

ALBERT G. HANN

Glen Gardner, N. J.

HONEY WANTED

Bryant & Sawyer

2425 Hunter St., Los Angeles 21

HIVE BODIES and SUPERS FOR LESS THAN \$1.00 EACH

Yes, you read it right—
it's a proven fact.

Join the increasing number of
beekeepers who are using
JOHNSON DOVETAILED
MACHINES and are now sav-
ing more than one-half on their
hive bodies, supers, bottoms and
tops by making them in their
own shop. Even with lumber as
high as \$175.00 per 1000 board
feet, hive bodies and deep su-
pers can still be made for less
than \$1.00 each. A real savings
can be made that will mean
money in your pocket. Investi-
gate now. Write for circular.

CARL E. JOHNSON CO.

1557 Gregory Avenue
Lincoln Park 25, Michigan

O K's ITALIAN QUEENS

75c by Air Mail

We have prepared to fill your
queen needs. Open dates for
truck delivery to your door.
Package bees and nuclei May
16. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

O. K. Anderson & Son
Apiaries

Box 193, Coffee Springs, Ala.

ITALIAN QUEENS \$1.25 up to 51

"The bees I purchased from you last
spring did very well. The colonies
averaged about 175 pounds of honey."
Wisconsin

Larger lots write for prices. Queens
from stock of 250 to 300 productions
mated to drones of similar stock.

BEES—2-lb.—\$1.75
3-lb.—4.75

Will take white, water white honey,
extracting equipment, bottling, pack-
aging equipment as down payment or
in full. What have you to trade?

HOMER W. RICHARD

1411 Champagnolle St., El Dorado, Ark.

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THE ONLY WEEKLY BEE
JOURNAL IN THE WORLD
Subscription \$4.00 per annum
payable in advance

Keep up to Date in Beekeeping
by taking out a subscription now
through our agents:

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

FOR TOP QUALITY AND SERVICE on Package Bees and Queens, send us your orders.



Reg. U.S.
Pat. Off.

We Offer Two Quality Strains —

Dadant's Starline Hybrid Queens

Garon's Three-Banded Italian Queens

PRICES MAY 1-19

	Italians	Queens	Starlines	2-lb. W/Q.	Packages	3-lb. W/Q.	4-lb. W/Q.
1-24	\$1.20		\$1.50	\$3.50	\$4.45	\$5.40	
25-99	1.15		1.40	3.35	4.30	5.25	
100-up	1.05		1.30	3.25	4.20	5.15	

If Dadant Starline Queens desired with packages, add 25c per package to either
package price groups listed.

PRICES AFTER MAY 19TH

	Italians	Queens	Starlines	2-lb. W/Q.	Packages	3-lb. W/Q.	4-lb. W/Q.
1-24	\$1.00		\$1.40	\$3.25	\$4.20	\$5.15	
25-99	.95		1.30	3.00	3.95	4.90	
100-up	.90		1.25	2.75	3.70	4.65	

(Queens Air Mailed, Clipped and Painted if desired, without charges)

GARON BEE CO. Donaldsonville, La., U.S.A.

ATTENTION!

Foster Apiaries can make prompt shipment of
**BLUE RIBBON ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES
AND QUEENS**

Competitive Prices

HOWARD FOSTER

Box 239

Colusa, Calif.

CAUCASIANS UNLIMITED

— Queens of Unlimited Quality —

1 to 11	\$1.25 each
12 to 49	1.10 each
50 to 99	1.05 each
100 or more	1.00 each

THOS. S. DAVIS

3129 Howe Avenue

Sacramento, Calif.

PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

Quantity	2-lb. pkg. w.q.	3-lb. pkg. w.q.	4-lb. pkg. w.q.
1-24	\$2.60	\$3.50	\$4.50
25-99	2.50	3.40	4.40
100 or more	2.40	3.30	4.30

I guarantee health certificate, live delivery and satisfaction on all shipments.

Yellow Italian Queens of 1953 — 1-24—90c ea.; 25-99—80c ea.; 100 or more—75c ea.
Add 5c each per queen for air mail.

JOHNNIE ARNOUVILLE

Box 72, Hamburg, La.

A trial will convince you—A-B-J ads produce results

How can a package be united with a weak colony?

Harry S. Turner, Mississippi

Kill the queen in the weak colony and place a sheet of newspaper over the top of the hive body. Punch a few holes in the newspaper with a pencil, then place a second hive body on top. Place ten frames of comb and the package bees and queen in this body. The bees will chew through the paper and unite. The top hive body can then be removed if desired, shifting any frames of eggs or brood below, or the top body can be left on for a second brood chamber. Be sure there is not a queen in both hive bodies however.

My bees have been flying out and falling in the snow. What is the cause of this?

John Waite, New York

This could be caused by several things. Maybe you have the hives set on the south side of a wall or building where the sun shines full force on them. This would make the hive warm so that the bees fly out, and when the temperature outside is too cold they become paralyzed and fall. Maybe they are short on food. Sometimes when bees act this way they are starving. Check them for stores. Maybe a mouse has gotten into the hive and disturbed them. It would be wise to inspect them. Do not stop up the entrance so they cannot fly.

I have a hive that is badly infested with wax moth. Can this equipment be cleaned and reused or should it be destroyed?

Mrs. Ruth Shepherd, Illinois

There is no need to destroy equipment just because the combs have been eaten by moth. Sometimes the combs in the hive which have been destroyed by moth are so tied together and messed up that the best way is to burn the combs and frames or at least cut out the mess and try to melt it up and get what wax there is in it. Otherwise, the moth does not have any harmful effect on the equipment and it does not need any special treatment other than cleaning to put it back into use.

BEES and QUEENS

Send for FREE Circulars

Booking orders now.

Over 30 years a shipper.

Blue Bonnet Apiaries

Weslaco, Texas

ITALIANS

Package Bees with Queen

	2-lbs.	3-lbs.	4-lbs.
1 to 24	\$3.00	\$3.60	\$4.10
25 to 49	2.90	3.45	3.95
50 up	2.75	3.25	3.75

20% with Order, Balance Before Shipping date.

CLOVER BEE FARMS

Hessmer, La.

WILLIAMS ITALIAN QUEENS

Large Leather-Colored Three-Banded

QUALITY SUPREME

Certificate with each shipment

1-9 Postpaid 85c

10-99 Postpaid 75c

100 up Postpaid 70c

Hubam Clover Honey for Sale

DR. WILLIAMS APIARIES

303 W. Delee St. Baytown, Texas

PACKAGE BEES & QUEENS

2-lb. with queen \$2.75

3-lb. with queen 3.40

QUEENS by air mail, 75c each.

CARLUS T. HARPER

New Brockton, Ala.

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

2-lb. package with queen \$2.75

3-lb. package with queen 3.50

Extra queens .90

We guarantee prompt shipment, safe

delivery and complete satisfaction.

Health certificate on all shipments.

BAYOU BEE CO.

Rt. 1 Box 49 Montegut, La.

BEE SUPPLIES

of

Finest Quality

at

Reasonable Prices

— Try —

Our Prompt Service

A. H. Rusch & Son Co.

MANUFACTURERS—JOBBER

REEDSVILLE, WISCONSIN



Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

There Is No Substitute for Quality

Better crops result from good bees properly managed. The know-how of thirty years producing the best goes into each package and queen.

STARLINE HYBRIDS Write for prices REGULAR STOCK

J. M. CUTTS & SONS

Box 336

Chipley, Florida



THREE-BANDED ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

We guarantee liberal overweight packages - young mated queens - young baby bees - no drones. Shipping cages made of extra light material which saves on postal and express charges.

	Queens	2-lb. with queen	3-lb. with queen
1-24	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$3.65
25-99	.90	2.60	3.50
100-up	.75	2.45	3.35

For queenless pkg. deduct price of queen. Prompt service, live delivery guaranteed.

LUCEDALE APIARIES

Lucedale, Mississippi

ITALIAN Package Bees and Queens

QUEENS—75c. After May 15th—60c

2-lb. Pkg. and Queen	\$2.50
3-lb. Pkg. and Queen	3.50
4-lb. Pkg. and Queen	4.25
5-lb. Pkg. and Queen	5.25

E. J. BORDELON APIARIES

Phone 2415 Moreauville

Box 33, Moreauville, Louisiana



Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

DADANT'S STARLINE HYBRIDS

Top Quality, Disease Free, Second to None. The Bees of the Future. Tops for Honey, Easy to Handle.

Starline Queens—\$1.50 each. Air mailed if it saves time.

2-lb. Bees & Q., \$4.50; 3-lb. Bees & Q., \$5.25—Express collect.

Italians 25c less each. Large lots cheaper, write for prices.

S. J. HEAD

Crossett, Arkansas

STANDARD Beekeepers Equipment

It pays to use the complete line of STANDARD equipment. Ask your dealer about this quality line today or write us for catalog and prices.

Standard Churn, Inc., Wapakoneta, O.

ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES & QUEENS for 1953

Quantity 1 to 11 12 or more

2-lb. pkg. with Queen \$3.25 ea. \$3.00 ea.

3-lb. pkg. with Queen \$4.25 ea. \$4.00 ea.

Prices are F.O.B. Tifton, Ga. Safe arrival guaranteed.

GIRARDEAU APIARIES

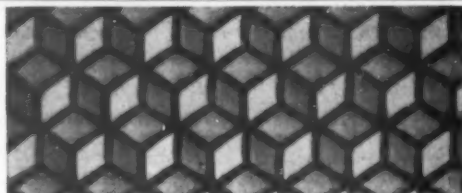
Tifton, Georgia

DADANT'S PLAIN BROOD FOUNDATION

For Those Who Need a Foundation to Suit
Their Special Methods.

Many beekeepers have their own methods of supporting bee comb foundation and putting it in the frame; ways they have used for years. For them Dadant's Plain Foundation offers an inexpensive, beautifully milled foundation, without wires, that will give the utmost in satisfaction. The cells are sharp and clear cut, with strong side walls and good, solid bases. Each sheet is inspected so you get only the perfect ones, hand sorted and tissue packed, in tight fitting cartons.

DADANT & SONS, Inc. HAMILTON, ILLINOIS - - - - - PARIS, TEXAS



PALMETTO QUALITY QUEENS

Our business is Queens. If your business is Honey try Ellison's Three-Banded Italians.

PRICES —	
1 to 5	\$1.00 each
5 to 10	.95 each
11 to 50	.90 each

Free circular on Bee Supplies.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. G. ELLISON & SONS, Belton, S. C.

Modern Beekeeping

If you are taking time to read, why not read the best?
Condensed to save you time.
Illustrated to give you pleasure.

1 yr. \$1.50; 2 yrs. \$2.50; 3 yrs. \$3.25

MODERN BEEKEEPING

The Picture Bee Magazine
Clarkson, Kentucky

THE AUSTRALASIAN BEEKEEPER
The senior beekeeping journal of the Southern Hemisphere provides a complete cover of all beekeeping topics in one of the world's largest honey producing countries. Published monthly by Fender Bros. Pty. Ltd., Box 20, P.O., Maitland, 3N. N.S.W., Australia. Subscription by Bank Draft or International M.O.I.B. (approx. \$2.15) per year, post free. Sample copy free on request.

G. B. LEWIS
WOODEN GOODS
DADANT'S WORLD FAMOUS
CRIMP-WIRED FOUNDATION
Their ninety years' experience is your insurance. Wholesale and retail quantity prices on request.

DOTSONS' APIARIES
3059 W. Roxboro Rd., NE, Atlanta, Ga.

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS
2-lb. with queen \$2.75
3-lb. with queen 3.25
4-lb. with queen 3.75
Deduct \$1.00 for queenless packages.
Health certificate, full weight and live delivery guaranteed.

DAIGREPONT APIARIES
Hessner, La.

**We Work Your Beeswax
and Purchase All Grades
of Honey.**

We pay you the best prices for quality honey and beeswax.
Send for our new 1953 catalog.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.
229 Walnut St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio

NORTHERN QUEENS

Pure Leather Colored Italian Stock
May 15 - Sept. 15

Untested — \$1.00
Select Tested in Large Cage — \$2.00
(Personally Reared)
Clipped, Painted, air mail.

BARGER APIARIES, Carey, O.

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Canadian beekeepers have much in common with their neighbors in the U.S. If you are interested in bee activities "North of the Border," send us your subscription NOW. Subscription price, \$1.75 per year in U.S.A.

Canadian Bee Journal
Streetsville, Ontario, Canada

STOLLER'S

FRAMESPACERS

The finest thing ever offered beekeepers.
See your dealer or write.

STOLLER HONEY FARMS

Latty, Ohio

QUEENS

75c EACH
AIR MAIL

2-lb. pkg. with queen, ea. - \$3.00

3-lb. pkg. with queen, ea. - \$3.75

Gulf Coast Bee Co.
Schriever, La.

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All The Best and Latest
Garden and Farm Books, Bulletins
A wealth of up-to-the-minute expert advice on how to do wonders on a little land or a thousand acres... wonders with flowers, vegetables, fruits, landscaping, poultry, livestock, woodlands, fishponds, composting, soil improvement, etc. Just send name and address for this fascinating FREE catalog by return mail.

Country Bookstore, Box 5452,
Noroton, Conn. (Est. 1943)



DADANT'S STARLINE HYBRID QUEENS

BRED IN ISOLATED YARDS

	1-24	25-99	100 up
Starline Queens	\$1.50	\$1.40	\$1.30
Italian	1.90	1.10	1.00

JOHN C. MILLER, 723 6th St., Corpus Christi, Texas



YELLOW ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

	1 to 24	25-99	100 or more
2-lb. pkg. with queen	\$2.60	\$2.50	\$2.40
3-lb. pkg. with queen	3.50	3.40	3.30
4-lb. pkg. with queen	4.50	4.40	4.30
Queens	.90 each	.80 each	.75 each

I guarantee health certificate, live delivery with each shipment.

Add 5c each per queen for air mail.

OSCAR ARNOUVILLE

Box 35, Hamburg, La.



Dadant's Starline . . . Florida's Flora Queen

Be safe and place your order early for your favorite shipping dates to secure the best when you need it most. Shipments started March 15th. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Dadant's Starline			Florida's Flora Queen		
Queens	2-lb. W/Q	3-lb. W/Q	Reg. Italian Stock	2-lb. W/Q	3-lb. W/Q
1-24	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$1.25	\$3.75
25-99	1.40	3.85	4.85	1.15	3.60
99-up	1.30	3.60	4.65	1.00	3.40

FLORIDA BEE AND HONEY COMPANY

2640 Macford Road

Orlando, Florida

Movin' 'Em in the Spring—

(Continued from page 208)

Remember, even if an idea goes wrong, you still are to be congratulated for having the courage to try it.

The more cautious (I plead guilty) divide the colonies in two or three parts, placing each section on a bottom board and screening the top. These are moved in the daytime and a single story unit left upon the old stand to collect the field bees. This unit can be moved easily at night when all the inhabitants are safely housed within. All these units may be assembled and united with their rightful colonies when once again on location. If your colonies are moved to an area where a honey-flow is in progress, it is important to unite these units containing the foragers as soon as possible.

Lately we have been outfitting

these single story field bee "collectors" with four or five frames of brood, some honey and a young caged queen and moving them elsewhere for increase, or even allowing them to grow up to pollination strength for cucurbit crops blooming in late July or August.

At this time of exodus, it will be important to check the growers' spray schedules and move accordingly. Try to move your colonies without asking growers to hold up their spraying. Every hour they are held up in spraying means so much less profit for them. Hire extra help and extra trucks, if necessary, but get your bees away. Cooperate with your grower-customer. Remember that the more clear fruit he produces, the better your chances of getting and increasing his order the following year.

New Jersey

Federation Moves Ahead

From the President of the Federation

Dear Fellow Beekeepers:

The Officers of the Federation extend you greetings and the wish that you have a prosperous year.

A new approach to our organization problems is to be tried this year. At the San Jose convention the Executive Committee decided to discontinue the Executive Secretary type of management. The new Secretary's duty will be primarily concerned with organization work. The record of dues and members will be kept by a commercial bookkeeping firm at a very reasonable rate per month. The Chairmen of the various committees will be responsible for the management of their Committees.

We believe we have a good program. Capable men have accepted the responsibility of working toward achieving this program.

The Constitution of the Federation has been changed to give Federation members within any State the opportunity to be represented on the Federation Board.

The assurance from Washington that we can get a publicity program this fall, IF we organize and start the program, places the proposition directly back to you. If you want this publicity help, you will need State and County Marketing Committees to coordinate the efforts of

the Food Distribution Branch with those of the Industry.

To carry out the Federation overall Program of Research, Organization and Publicity requires the willing support of each and every one in the industry to share some of their time, their talents and their cash for the good of all.

Do you like our program? You wish to help? A big lift right now would be for our bookkeeper to be able to send you a receipt for membership dues paid! How about it? Send dues to American Beekeeping Federation, Osseo, Wisconsin.

The Executive Committee,
H. A. Schaefer, President,
American Beekeeping Federation.

NEWS

THE President of the Federation spent several days in Washington in the interests of the Federation renewing acquaintances and making new contacts with representatives of several different governmental departments.

Price Support

In an interview with S. R. Smith, Director of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, the Federation's request for continuing the present Loan and Purchase Agreement program was given. The announcement of the type of Honey Stabilization Program for the coming year will be made

early in April. The record of the present operation was discussed: Total number of loans, 354 on 9,154,029 pounds of honey. Total purchase agreements, 137 on 4,971,487 pounds of honey. 491 accounts, 14,125,516 pounds of honey under loans and purchase agreements. Of this amount, **ONLY 225,349 pounds of honey have been redeemed as of March 19.** This small amount is startling—not at all what was anticipated when this type of loan was requested. There was 26,071,504 pounds of honey exported, making a grand total of 40,197,020 pounds of honey under the Government program.

Publicity

If the Federation organizes and initiates a publicity program for this year, the staff of the Food Distribution Branch, under Leonard Trainer, Director, will again help with publicity. This means that it is now up to the beekeepers to organize state Marketing Committee, plan exhibits, TV and Radio shows and other publicity. The program this year should reach still more prospective customers.

Research

In HONEY HANDLING research, C. F. Speh, Assistant Chief, ARA, was advised of the need for better bottling methods and for more industrial uses of honey.

In FOOD AND NUTRITION, Dr. Reynolds, second in charge in ARA, reported that their department was testing recipes and revising recipe books. Given funds, they could do more.

Extension

Clarence Ferguson, new Director of Extension, was contacted in regard to securing a Federal Extension Specialist in Apiculture to coordinate the work of the several State Extension Specialists. This will take time as funds are lacking and there must be more State Extension Specialists.

The President of the Federation received a very cordial reception in Washington and help was given in securing appointments and in the art of doing business in Washington. Woodrow Miller, Chairman of the Washington Committee and Glenn Gibson, Co-Chairman, plan to visit Washington on behalf of the Federation in late April.

E. R. Root - - Grand Old Man of Beekeeping - - Passes On

"Dad passed away this afternoon." So read a message from E. R. Root's son, Alan, on Sunday, April 19. The message should not have been unexpected, since E. R., as he was familiarly known throughout the years had passed his ninetieth birthday anniversary. He was born on June 23, 1862.

Born of an illustrious father, A. I. Root, Mr. E. R. Root lived a useful life devoted to the upbuilding of the profession he chose as a young man. E. R. was undecided in a profession as he was finishing his education at Oberlin College, but the ill health of A. I. Root seemed to make it imperative that he set aside his qualms of bees and devote himself to the job in hand.

A. I. Root had started the magazine "Gleanings in Bee Culture" in 1873 and the first edition of his book "A.B.C. and X.Y.Z. of Bee Culture" appeared in 1878. His son, Ernest came to his aid in 1885 and at once became Associate Editor of the magazine. In 1899 his name appeared as one of the authors of the A.B.C. although undoubtedly he had already assumed much of the work on that book. From that day on E. R. was a tireless worker, a vigorous speaker and a dynamic writer on his favorite subject, beekeeping. We may well give full justice to

E. R. Root for being the driving force of the book and the magazine from the day he assured himself that beekeeping was to be his life. Naturally he was aided in the work by his younger brother Huber, by his brother-in-law J. T. Calvert, who devoted his time to the bee supply business of the A. I. Root Company, as well as by later editors who became associated with him. Iona Fowls (1918-20), Geo. S. Demuth (1922-34) and M. J. Deyell, who assumed the editorship of *Gleanings* when Geo. Demuth passed away.

It would be an effort to name all the activities in which E. R. Root was the prime mover. The end bar self spacing frame, used almost universally today was discovered by him, in use by a prominent New York beekeeper. The frame bears the name of its original user, Mr. Hoffman. Vagabonding around the country on a bicycle in those earlier days, E. R. Root had personally visited Mr. Hoffman, as he did many other prominent beekeepers during the travels which took him to every state and all the Canadian provinces.

Not content with his innumerable lectures at beekeepers' meetings he signed up with a Chautauqua circuit and traveled their appointments



E. R. Root addressing the Ohio State Beekeepers' meeting in Kipton, Ohio, in August of 1940.

over several years, endeavoring to popularize his chosen industry with the layman.

In writing, he was even more prolific. Numerous leaflets, booklets and books bore his name. In fact he never gave up his desire to write, even in his retirement; his last article appearing in *Gleanings* in 1950, written in eulogy of Dr. E. F. Phillips. Mr. Root was then 88.

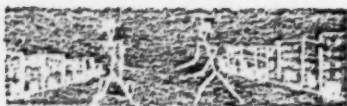
In June of 1944, Mr. Root was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Ohio State University recognizing his outstanding work in the field of beekeeping and pollination.

His was a useful life and the beekeeping industry has benefited by it. He chose a profession which was almost an obsession to him. Such fascination cannot help produce results.

On Dec. 15, 1885, Mr. Root and Miss Elizabeth Humphrey were united in marriage. On Dec. 15, 1935 Mr. and Mrs. Root celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mrs. Root passed away on June 1, 1937. One son also preceded him in death, as well as one sister, Mrs. J. T. Calvert. Surviving are one son Alan, now general manager of the A. I. Root Company, together with two grandchildren. Also surviving are one brother, Huber Root, president of the Root Company, and two sisters living in California.



E. R. Root did more to popularize beekeeping than any man of his time or since. Here he shows producers at a Washington meeting how it was done. The hat full of bees was passed around; the address was broadcast; and the meeting was given national publicity in 1938.



MEETINGS

New Officers Maine Association

The Maine State Association of Beekeepers held their annual meeting and election of officers on March 31, 1953, at the Farm and Home Week Program at the University of Maine at Orono. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President—Walter M. Holman, Rumford Center; Vice Pres.—R. B. Swan, Brewer; Secretary-Treasurer—C. A. Stanhope, Bradford; Librarian—James F. Wiggins, Portland; News Editor—Dr. C. O. Dirks, University of Maine, Orono. Speakers on the program were, Charles Mraz, comb honey producer, Middlebury, Vermont, and Charles Richards, Assistant Prof. of Botany, University of Maine.

C. A. Stanhope, Sec'y & Treas.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the American Bee Breeders Association and the Southern States Beekeepers' Federation will be held on Monday and Tuesday, November 2 and 3 in Atlanta, Georgia. These dates were set and plans made for a Georgia Honey Show when the host associations (North Georgia Beekeepers' Association and the Georgia State Beekeepers' Association) met in Macon, Georgia on Sunday, March 24. More details later for the best meeting yet of these associations which will be held in the peach and bee state.

W. B. Crawford, Jr., Pres.
North Georgia Beekeepers Assoc.

Eleventh Annual Beekeepers Short Course and Training School for State Apiary Inspectors

University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.
May 6, 7, and 8, 1953

Wednesday, May 6

8:00 a. m.—Registration.

9:15—The Challenge of Beekeeping—M. H. Haydak.

10:00—Starting With the Bees—C. D. Floyd.

11:00—The Life Story of the Honeybee—V. G. Milum.

12:00—Lunch.

1:30—Bees as Servants of Agriculture—F. G. Holdaway.

2:30—The Right Diet for the Bees—M. H. Haydak.

3:30—Demonstrations in the Apiary of Installing Package Bees—M. H. Haydak, C. D. Floyd, and V. G. Milum.

Thursday, May 7

9:00 a. m.—Preparing Colonies for Honeyflow—M. H. Haydak.

10:00—Honey Harvesting, Processing and Marketing—C. D. Floyd.

11:00—Know Your Honey—V. G. Milum.

12:00—Lunch.

1:30—Fall Management and Wintering—C. D. Floyd.

2:30—Queens and Queen Rearing—M. H. Haydak.

3:30—Yard Work—Demonstration of Standard Practices of Handling Bees and Equipment—M. H. Haydak, C. D. Floyd, V. G. Milum.

6:30—Informal meeting. Dr. V. G. Milum will talk on "Organizations and Research in Beekeeping." This is an opportunity to visit and exchange ideas.

Friday, May 8

9:00-11:00 — Lecture and laboratory demonstrations on Bee Diseases—T. A. Gochnauer.

11:00—Beekeepers and The State—T. L. Aamodt.

12:00—Lunch.

1:30—Movies — "The Honey-makers" Pollination.

2:30—Question box (A box will be provided near entrance as in the previous programs.)

Apiary Inspectors Training School Program. (The same type as in 1952).

Westchester County Beekeepers Assoc.

New Rochelle, N. Y., May 17

The Westchester County Beekeepers' Association will hold its next meeting at 2:30 P. M., Sunday, May 17 at the Odd Fellows Hall, 20 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. New and prospective beekeepers are asked to be on hand to see a hive display of the workings of the two-queen hive system. At our last meeting we were very glad to welcome a delegation from the Connecticut Beekeepers Association.

Carlton E. Slater, Publicity

Iowa Short Course

The annual Short Course for Beekeepers will be held at Ames on May 12 and 13. Mr. Carl E. Killion, of Illinois, will be guest speaker on problems pertaining to efficient honey production. Other topics of increased efficiency of production will be handled by local speakers. The special feature of the Short Course this time is a called session of the Iowa Beekeepers Association on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 12. Matters of vital importance to the industry which are being directed by the association are to be discussed at this time.

F. B. Paddock,
Extension Apiarist

Middlesex County Beekeepers Assoc. May 23

The first outdoor meeting of the Middlesex County Beekeepers Association (Mass.) is scheduled for May 23, a week earlier than usual to permit those who wish to take advantage of the long Decoration Day week end to attend. The meeting is scheduled to start at 2 P. M. at the home and apiaries of S. S. Fitzgerald. The association hive started at the Waltham Field Station in April when the Association celebrated its 20th anniversary, will be opened and inspected for those who wish to see how much progress a three-pound package of bees can make in a new ten-frame hive with only foundation and some sugar sirup. This hive will be moved to each succeeding location where summer meetings are to be held and will be given to some lucky member at the last outdoor meeting in September.

John H. Furber, Sec'y

Cook-Du Page Beekeepers Association

Des Plaines, Ill., May 17

Swarm control is the big topic of the day and will be demonstrated by two outstanding commercial beekeepers of the Middle West; Mr. Henry A. Schaefer of Osseo, Wisconsin, President of the American Beekeeping Federation, and Mr. G. H. Cale, Editor of the American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Ill.

These two men will actually roll up their sleeves and work with the bees to demonstrate their method of controlling swarming. Meeting to be held at Mr. John Lis home apiary on Higgins Road (HGW. NO. 72) one-half mile west of Manheim Road (HGW. NO. 45) Des Plaines, Ill., at one o'clock. This is the "Kick Off" of our summer outdoor meetings, so join the beekeepers and bring your friends.

A. J. Smith, Sec'y

**Tazewell Beekeepers Assoc.
Mt. Pulaski, Ill., May 17**

Tazewell Beekeepers Association held a well attended meeting on April 12 at Pekin. Highlights of the meeting were: a very lively discussion of current beekeepers' problems and, of course, the usual good basket dinner. Every member seemed to be in a cheerful mood because spring is here, the bees are flying and we can go out again and get stung. In honor of a faithful member of long standing, we will hold our next meeting at the farm of Mr. F. Bellatti near Mt. Pulaski, Ill., on May 17. All members are greatly urged to mark that date on their calendars and attend the meeting. Notices with directions will be sent in due time.

Jos. Jachman, Secretary

**Try Michigan's
Honey Queen Plan . . .**

(Continued from page 194)

time from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. If telephoning, the manager of the queen stated: "This is Mr. . . ., manager of the Michigan Honey Queen. The Michigan Beekeepers Association has given her several cases of honey to give away to top radio and television stars and Johnny (Scat) Davis (the star) has been selected as the one the queen would like to present some honey to on one of his programs the week of the fair. Would it be possible to be on his program next Thursday?" This little conversation never failed once in two years. The letters were on the same theme.

Then the Queen appeared on television and radio, was interviewed and presented honey and baked goods made with honey, and asked everyone to come to the Fair to meet her.

At the large parade on the first day of the Fair and each day at the fairgrounds, the Queen rode in a

limousine, dressed in a formal with banners telling who she was. At the Fairgrounds, the manager of the Queen contacted the various stars appearing each day and asked them to appear in the band shell to be introduced to the Queen while she presented packages of honey to them. All agreed, and we presented honey to Al Martino, Don Cornell, the Harmonicats and many others.

By the end of the State Fair, both the Queen and her manager were very tired but happy, especially her manager for who wouldn't be happy managing a pretty young queen? I should know, for I was the Manager.

Michigan

Cooperative Conservation . . .

Beekeepers, sportsmen, conservationists, farmers, horticulturists, foresters, highway engineers, and flood prevention engineers have not learned to hitch together as an eight-horse team. Perhaps much of the time spent on the indoor sport of discussion of regulations and possible plans and effects might better be spent in the field.

Our highways get snowbound, we run short of fish and game, our bees need nectar and pollen, and all the time we find heavy erosion.

It is interesting how much snow, or how much sand can be banked on the leeward side of a two-row system of shelter belt. In our section this means enormous snowdrifts in the winter on the south side of such shelter rows. A row of willow, Russian olive, or a similar tree parallel to another row of hedge makes an effective snow-banking combination. Since low-growing or branching shrubs are best snow arresters, it is desirable to have larger trees backed by plum, scrubby box elder and other low-growing shrubs.

In this section of South Dakota, snow comes in November and stays until April. On the runoff in the spring that means much wasted soil unless the effect of previous work on soil wash allows the moisture to go off as quietly as possible.

Now that we have the danger of eradication of many weeds and shrubs by weed killers in the form of sprays or dusts, there is still more necessity of formulating combined efforts with the above-mentioned groups.

A. G. Pastian, S. Dakota

**Honey Industry
Council of America . . .**

For several years the need has been apparent for an overall organization in the beekeeping industry, representing the different segments of the industry, and correlating these segments' activities on matters of common interest. At the national meeting of the industry in San Jose, California in January of this year, this need was recognized and a resolution was passed that such an overall organization be formed with representation from the four principal branches of the industry.

On April 19 and 20, 1953 the duly authorized representatives of these four branches met in Chicago and formed the Honey Industry Council of America. At this meeting the American Beekeeping Federation was represented by Glenn Gibson of Oklahoma, Henry Schaefer of Wisconsin and S. J. Watkins of California, alternate for Woodrow Miller. The fourth member of the Federation representation, John Holzerlein, of Colorado, was unable to attend. The National Honey Packers and Dealers Association was represented by Bob Willson, of New York, and Roland Stone, of California. The supply manufacturers through the Bee Industries Association were represented by Bob Dadant, of Illinois, and Art Kehl, of Wisconsin, alternate for Alan Root, of Ohio. Neither the regular representative, Leslie Little, of Alabama, nor the alternate, N. C. Jensen, of Mississippi, for the American Bee Breeders Association, was able to attend.

The group adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected as officers Alan Root, Chairman, Bob Willson, Vice Chairman, and Glenn Gibson, Secy-Treasurer.

For two days the deliberations of the group centered around such matters of common interest to all branches of the industry as ways and means of raising funds for more extensive research and publicity on honey, the formulation of broad national policies essential to industry welfare, and the presentation of our case to the various government offices with whom the industry is cooperating.

A more detailed report of the activities of the new Honey Industry Council will appear in a forthcoming issue of this magazine.

The Market Place . . .

BEES AND QUEENS

YELLOW ITALIAN bees and queens. Real producers. Health certificate, satisfaction guaranteed. 2-lbs. with queen, \$3.75; 3-lbs. with queen, \$4.75; queens, \$1.00 airmail postpaid. O. E. Brown, Rt. 1, Asheboro, North Carolina.

CAUCASIAN BEES and QUEENS—Extra good workers and gentle to work with. 2-lb. with queen, \$3.50; 3-lb. with queen, \$4.50. Select queens, 1 to 25, \$1.20; 25 to 50, \$1.10; 50 up, \$1.00 each. Black River Apiaries, Currie, N. C.

LIGHT 3-BAND ITALIAN bees and queens—3 pound package, \$4.70; 4 pound, \$5.65; 5 pound, \$6.60. Queens, \$1.00. Bees delivered. Luther Pickett, Owner Orange Bee Co., Edmand, N. C.

THREE-BANDED ITALIAN bees and queens—Best of quality, good workers and gentle. 2-lb. with queen, \$3.50; 3-lb. with queen, \$4.50; \$1.00 for each additional pound of bees. Select queens, 1 to 25, \$1.20; 25 to 50, \$1.10; 50 up, \$1.00. Alabama Bee Company, Graham, N. C. Phone 4763.

YANCEY HUSTLER package bees and queens. Ready April 1st. Booking orders; no advance payment. 2-lb. package with queen, \$3.50; 25 or more, \$3.25 each; 3-lb. package with queen, \$4.50; 25 or more, \$4.25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Caney Valley Apiaries, Bay City, Texas.

GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS that produce large gentle bees, excellent honey producers. Price, 70c each. Live arrival and health certificate guaranteed. Alvin J. Ducote, Hamburg, La.

GOLDEN ITALIAN bees and queens—Very yellow and gentle. 2-lb. with queen, \$3.50; 3-lb. with queen, \$4.50. Select queens, 1 to 25, \$1.20; 25 to 50, \$1.10; 50 up, \$1.00. Carolina Bee Farm, Graham, N. C.

CAUCASIANS—2-lb. pkg., \$3.00; 3-lb. pkg., \$4.00. Untested queens, \$1.00 each; one hundred, \$75.00. Tillery Brothers, Greenville, Ala.

THE NORMA ROY APIARY Italian bees—3-pound with queen \$4.00; 4-pound with queen \$4.00; queenless package, deduct 75c from above price. A health certificate with shipment. Norma E. Roy & Son, Hesser, Louisiana.

CAUCASIANS—Personally raised, large queens, gentle, good workers. 1-1.19, \$1.10; 20 up, \$1.00 each. Fred Brock, McDonald, Tenn.

TWENTY YEARS OF SELECTION Jersey bred queens for larger crops. Available June 1st. \$1.00 each. Milton H. Stricker, R. D., Annandale, N. J.

GOOD QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES—Three-banded Italians only. Used by leading beekeepers for more than thirty years. Tops in production and gentleness. No disease. Prompt shipment. Queens \$1.20 each; 25, \$1.10 each; 100, \$1.00 each. 2-lb. pkg. with queen \$3.75 each; 25, \$3.50 each; 100, \$3.25 each. 3-lb. pkg. \$1.00 each more. If shipped by parcel post cost of postage to be added. Lower prices after May 20. H. C. Short, Fitzpatrick, Ala.

FOUR-POUND QUEENLESS booster package \$2.75 after May fifteenth. A. V. Dowling, Valdosta, Ga.

GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS whose bees are gentle and very prolific. Queens at 70c each. I guarantee health certificate and live arrival. Allen H. Gauthier, Hamburg, La.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—80 colonies bees and equipment. Donald Horton, Box 349, Chanute, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A 2-frame extractor and an electric knife. Harry Reimer, Delavan, Wisconsin.

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the tenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.

Rate of Classified advertising—13 cents for each word, letter, figure or initial, including the name and address. Minimum ad. ten words.

As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other references with your copy.

Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on comb must guarantee them free from disease or certificate of inspection from authorized inspector. The conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

FOR SALE—New electro-flo filling machines. Model SA100—\$365.00. Model SA200—\$285.00. F.O.B. Hancock Honey House, Hancock, Iowa.

FOR SALE—One row automatic Elgin bottling machine like new, \$895.00. One World semi-automatic labeling machine, good condition, \$250.00. Russell Smalley, Beaver, Iowa.

COMPLETE OUTFIT, 1500 ten-frame hives and equipment in northern Minnesota, best honey producing territory. Bees, supers, honey house and lots of extras. Parent Apiaries, Fertile, Minn.

DUE to sprained shoulder I will dispose of 30 colonies, two storied. Cash or swap for modern power tools, motor, guns. R. Heike, Wenona, Ill.

WIRELESS COMB FOUNDATION, Dadant, \$1.00 per pound. Must sell. Stuart Kuik, Union Grove, Wis.

65 ten-frame hive bodies, some new, others in good condition, with new frames and wired foundation assembled, \$3.00 each; no disease. Come and get them. Frank F. Johnson, Rt. No. 1, Chesterton, Ind.

SURPLUS ON HAND—Dadant's Foundation—25 lbs. crimp wired 4 1/2x16 1/2, \$20.00. 25 lbs. crimp wired 8 1/2x16 1/2, \$20.00. 12 1/2 lbs. thin surplus 3 1/2x16 1/2, \$10.00. F.O.B. here. C. F. Sager, Chillicothe, Ill.

500 colonies and equipment in orchard and seed pollination, queen package bee and extracted honey area. Troy H. Nance, 3764 Jeffrey Ave., Sacramento, Calif.

FOR SALE—150 units 2-story 10-frame hives with combs, bottom boards, covers, feeder jars, entrance cleats, \$6.00 each. 200 queen excluders, all wire or wood and wire, 50c each. 6 25-lb. cartons Dadant crimp wired foundation, size 8 1/2x16 1/2, no hooks, \$25.00 each. Robert E. Denny, Roseau, Minn.

FOR SALE—25 colonies complete with Modified Dadant supers and extracting equipment. Like new, disease free, state inspected. Cheap for quick disposal. Al McKenzie, Rt. 3, Milltown, Wisconsin. Phone 62-211.

STEEL FOOD DRUMS, 55 gallon, \$2.85 each. For shipment or storage of honey. Alexander Company, 819 Reynolds Road, Toledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE—400 hive bodies 10-frame, 75 telescoping metal covers, 75 bottom boards, Lifetime 8-frame extractor, honey tanks, etc. Disease free and in good condition. Lester Diegel, Nora Springs, Iowa.

FOR SALE—2500 good clean used standard frames, grooved top, solid bottom, endbars with eyelets, \$125. Leo Basler, Box 283, Poison, Mont.

FOR SALE—Two (2) Superior Life Time extractors, eight (8) twelve (12) inch baskets. Condition guaranteed. A Number 1. Wm. H. Schreiber, Box 112, Gooding, Idaho.

HONEY and BEESWAX WANTED

WANTED—All grades extracted honey. Send sample, price and quantity. Deer Creek Honey Farms, London, Ohio.

WRITE FOR SHIPPING TAGS and current quotations on rendered beeswax. Any amount from one pound up bought. If you have 25 pounds or more, save 25% by letting us work it into foundation for you. Walter T. Kelley Co., Clarkson, Kentucky.

CASH PAID for white and amber extracted honey. Send samples and state quantity available. Prairie View Honey Co., 12303 Twelfth St., Detroit 6, Mich.

HONEY WANTED—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 2613 South Yates Ave., Los Angeles 22, Calif.

CARLOADS or less of honey and wax. Send sample and price. Alexander Co., 819 Reynolds, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—Extracted honey, white or light amber, in 60's. State price in first letter. Ed. Heldt, 1004 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Illinois.

WANTED—Extra white and light amber honey. Let us ship you the containers. Sell us your honey for CASH on delivery. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Bee Supplies and Comb Foundation, Onsted, Michigan.

WANTED—Cut-comb and strained. Send samples and price. Cole Honey Co., 4460 Piedmont Ave., Oakland, Calif.

WANTED—Water white clover honey, truck or car lots; also light amber. Mail sample and lowest cash price. Write Stokier Honey Farms, Latty, Ohio.

HONEY FOR SALE

ANY GRADE—any amount. Alexander Company, 819 Reynolds, Toledo, Ohio.

800 cans white clover honey. John Tidewell, 2711 North 63rd St., Omaha, Nebr.

CLOVER EXTRACTED HONEY in sixties. Ralph Gamber, 910 State, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

FANCY TUPELO GALLBERRY chunk comb 2 1/2 and 5 pound square jars. Valdosta Honey Co., Valdosta, Ga.

35 cases of sweet clover section comb honey. L. W. Miller, Piper City, Ill.

100 cases U. S. fancy comb honey—\$6.00 per case. F.O.B. Wahl's Apiaries, Chenoa, Illinois.

SUPPLIES

BEE SUPPLIES—Catalogue free. Hodgson Bee Supplies Ltd., 565 13th Ave., New Westminster, B.C., Canada.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Quality bee supplies at factory prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Beekeepers' Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

THE BIGGEST BEE SUPPLY CATALOGUE PUBLISHED (64 pages) free for the asking. Big factory manufacturing a complete line of wooden goods, comb foundation, metal goods, veils and gloves, carloads in stock, daily shipments, save 20%. WALTER T. KELLEY CO., CLARKSON, KENTUCKY.

THE ONLY COMB FOUNDATION PLANT in the East. We sell foundation, work your wax, render combs and cappings. Robinson's Wax Works, Rt. No. 3, Auburn, New York.

BEE SUPPLIES—Tin packages, 10 sizes glass jars, paper shipping supplies, window cacons and other items. Roscoe F. Wixson, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY LABELS

Improved designs, embodying color, balance, simplicity, and distinction. Please send for free samples & prices.

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HEADQUARTERS for Bee Supplies. Make our facilities your "Trading Post." Complete stocks. See our Bulletin Board for Budget Bargains. The Diamond Match Company. 1300 Produce St., Los Angeles 21, Calif.

FOR SALE—New heart cypress 10-frame bottom boards K.D. 10 or more, \$1.00 each; 50 or more, 90c each; 100 or more, 85c each. 1 nailed up sample, postpaid \$1.25. Fred L. Poole, Rt. 2, Bx. 67, Elizabethtown, N. C.

THE ROSEDALE UNCAPPING PLANE with depth gauge makes uncapping simple, fast. Especially designed to eliminate strain on wrist. Distributor: A. G. Woodman Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Experience not necessary. State wages desired. H. V. Hyde & Son, Gregory, S. Dak.

HELPER WANTED for bee work. State wages expected. G. A. Koger, Rt. 2, Meridian, Idaho.

WANTED—Job assisting beekeeper near Bakersfield, California. References exchanged. Pauline Witner, General Delivery, Bakersfield.

WANTED—Experienced help. Good wages. Give reference. Dr. Clark, Newell, S. Dak.

SEEDS AND TREES

LAST CALL—Up to May 20th, dormant bee pasture trees, shrubs, perennials can be promptly mailed from our specialized catalogue. Grow the new North Star dwarf pie Cherry. It's immune to cherry-leaf spot and brown-rot. 18-24 inch, \$2.95 postpaid. Nicollet County Nursery, St. Peter, Minn.

HONEY PLANTS—Seeds - trees - plants. Illustrated catalogue on request. Pellett Gardens, Atlantic, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

KNOW interesting facts concerning the bees of India through the **INDIAN BEE JOURNAL**, published in English, by the Bhupen Apiaries (Himalayas), Rangarh, Dist. Nainital, U.P., India, and obtainable from them. Subs. Ra. 7/-or 10 Shillings or \$2.25 per annum. Single copy Ra. 1/4-s. 1/9 or 49 cents (international money order). Payment in mint postage stamps of your country accepted.

RANCH MAGAZINE—Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The **SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER** reaches more shepherds with more information of range sheep than any magazine published. Subscription \$1.00. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

WANTED

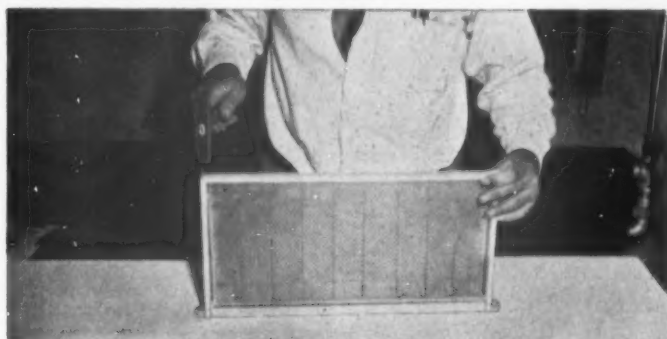
WANTED—Lifetime extractor with 13-inch baskets. Please give full details. Sunshine State Honey Co., Rt. No. 2, Box 525, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

I desire to purchase business from California beekeeper wishing to retire. Write Box 97, c/o Bee Journal.

A CONSTANT MARKET FOR YOUR BEESWAX
DADANT'S, Hamilton, Illinois

Good-bye, Bench Work!

Assemble Your Frames and Foundation in Less than A Minute.
No wiring—No embedding—Only two nails.



With the new Lewis Nailless Top Bar Frame and Dadant's Gilt-Edge Crimp-wired Foundation you can reduce your costs.

The Lewis Nailless Top Bar Frame has a self-locking joint requiring no nails. There is no wedge to nail in and only two nails to use through bored holes in the ends of the bottom bar.

Dadant's Gilt-4-Edge Crimp-wired Foundation, requiring no wiring or embedding, snaps quickly into the frame, so you can set up the frame and the foundation in less than a minute.

This new Lewis frame fits any foundation and Dadant's Gilt-3-Edge Foundation will fit any frame with slotted bottom bar with a wedge in the top bar.

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wisconsin
DADANT & SONS, INC., Hamilton, Illinois

What method should be followed in making increase in the spring?

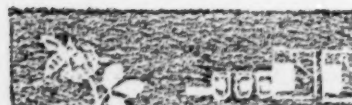
Mrs. Ben Lansted, Wisconsin

If colonies are overwintered with ample protection and feed they should be in a position to be divided by mid-April, providing you have queens for them. We would not suggest dividing one colony into two. Probably the best thing to do would be to take a frame of brood from each of two or three colonies and take the bees needed to cover this brood from another colony, placing all on a new stand and giving a new queen. Do this preferably during the middle of the day when the field bees are out so that you will have mostly nurse bees and young bees in the new colony. Give this new divide single bee space entrance and take care that it is not robbed out. In the course of a week or more you could make another division or perhaps two or three from seven colonies and then wait until the colonies build up again before you make other divisions. The beginner is apt to make too many divisions early in spring and have weak colonies that do not build up. Guard against this.



Buddy Poppy (Memorial Day)

Memorial Day this year will again find Buddy Poppies for sale by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, as before. All Buddy Poppies are made by disabled war veterans in government hospitals, and the entire proceeds from their sale during the week of Memorial Day are devoted to rehabilitation and welfare work among needy veterans and their families. A portion is allotted for the National Home for widows and orphans of veterans.



CROP & MARKET

by M. G. Dadant

It is safe to guess that the 1952-53 winter was one of the better ones as far as the condition of bees is concerned. Losses generally have been extremely light and bees have come through in good condition and have built up surprisingly well. In fact, in California bees were ready for the crop far ahead of the crop itself and considerable swarming was anticipated during April. Even in the central western and eastern sections bees were building up ahead of fruit bloom and some early inspections indicated that there would be swarming during April which is unusual. However, a spell of weather during mid-April which brought back freezing temperatures for several days undoubtedly provoked a change of mind in most of the very strong colonies and it is probable that this danger of swarming was averted at least temporarily. As this is being written on April 23, fruit trees are coming into bloom with the apples to follow within the next few days if the warm weather continues.

In the southern areas the buildup has been excellent and the package shippers, although having better orders for packages than in the past several years, are in some cases ahead of themselves in amount of bees available and occasionally this has meant cuts in prices to dispose of the extra supply of bees available.

No honey crops of consequence are yet to be reported although the earlier blooms in California were shortened by inclement weather. The desert areas apparently are suffering from drought as there has been practically no rainfall during the late spring. However, it is possible that the carryover of subsoil moisture from 1952 may mean some crop at least in these areas and with moderate rainfall or sufficient to nourish the bloom there yet may be quite a satisfactory amount of desert crops.

The orange bloom in some areas was proving satisfactory while in

others the weather was inclement. In other words, the California crop was still to be determined in mid-April depending upon whether the weather would be satisfactory.

Honey Plants

In most areas although we do not have the abundance of honey plants of some years back still the legumes including white clover have come through quite satisfactorily and honey plant conditions, we believe, are better than in 1952 throughout the areas except for California and some sections of the southwest where drought still reigns.

Southeastern areas apparently are quite satisfactory and the Atlantic coast regions' conditions have been such as to encourage beekeepers everywhere especially inasmuch as the 1952 crop has been satisfactorily disposed of.

All in all, it seems that condition of bees may portend swarming ahead of the main crops and no doubt some provisions will be made to ward off possible swarming and it is also likely that empty equipment in many instances will be filled up although still many of the large producers are operating much less than their possible number of colonies.

Disposal of Honey

Locally held lots of honey are not excessive and even in the case of the larger co-operatives it seems apparent that most of their stock of honey will be disposed of ahead of the main 1953 crop.

Government records show that some nine million pounds of honey were placed under loan and five million pounds under purchase agreement. Of this amount some

seven million pounds has been redeemed which is quite an optimistic amount. If all beekeepers had made an effort to move their honey as one Minnesota beekeeper did, the amount could have been much less. He reported disposing of his hold-over and redeeming his loan. He was glad to do so even though it meant no financial remuneration to him over the support price. It did mean, however, that that much honey was going into consumption that would not be added to the 1953 crop.

Late reports by the Production and Marketing Administration on April 20 offer for disposition some seven million pounds of the original fourteen million pounds which was under loan and purchase agreement. These seven million pounds are offered at various accumulation local areas in bare cans only, at a price of approximately one-third of a cent above the 1952 support levels.

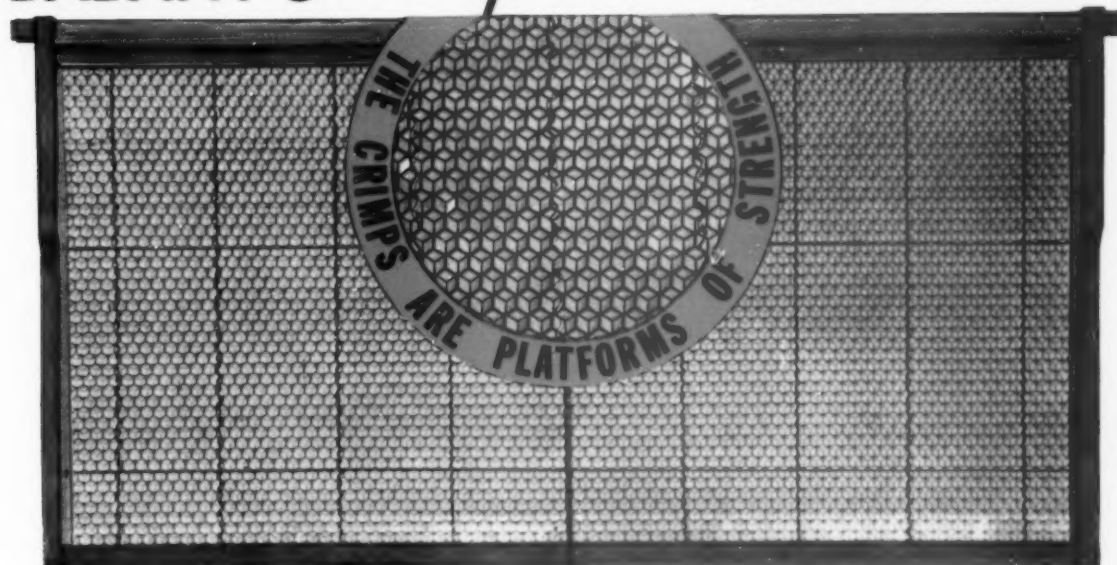
It is to be hoped that much of this honey will be either still redeemed ahead of the 1953 crop or purchased under the arrangements suggested by the Purchasing and Marketing Administration.

All in all, conditions seem quite satisfactorily for a honey crop and not too pessimistic on the basis of honey stocks. New loans will be available for the 1953 crop on the basis of approximately nine-tenths of a cent less than the previous year.

However, it is to be hoped that with the excellent efforts of the Production and Marketing Administration to publicize honey as well as the return of many distributors to heavy efforts for honey sales, that it will be possible to find places for the 1953 crop without too large a dependence upon purchase and loan agreements, especially as the government help for foreign disposition of honey has dropped only one-half cent a pound over the basis fixed for the 1952 crop.

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